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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,299—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne.	13th July
" PENINSULAR	8267	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	8267	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne.	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
" ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne.	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Seacoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th July, 1901
" Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-6	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," .....to sail on or about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2 078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

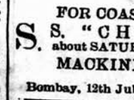
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

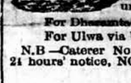
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.



THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

For Dharamtar via Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.
For Ulwa via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, NO LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	5th August.
S. S. SULTAN	2834	Schiarte	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED FISHING TACKLE,
RODS, REELS, LINES, HOOKS,
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener ..... per 100	4	0	India ..... per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4	0	Extra No. 1 ..... "	2	4
Queen Olga extra " " "	4	0	Extra No. 2 Gold tipped ... "	2	0
Imperial ..... "	4	0	Extra No. 2 ..... "	1	12
Star ..... "	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped ..... "	1	8
Aromatic ..... "	2	12	Extra No. 3 ..... "	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ... "	2	8	Extra popular ..... "	1	0
Extra ..... "	2	12			

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS. MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.	Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,	Rs.	A.
ROYAL ..... per 100	4	12	ROYAL ..... per 100	3	12
EXTRA ..... "	3	12	EXTRA ..... "	3	0
IMPERIAL ..... "	2	12	IMPERIAL ..... "	2	8
EXTRA FINE			FINE ..... "	2	4
GOLD TIPPED... per 50	2	12	PRINCESS ..... "	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantee Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION; ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights ...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	W. & A. GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. R. & P., CANORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO, SIGARD, BERTON & HOARD,
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars, &c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.

FUNDS (over) ... ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th July, 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 600 Tons of TEAK PLANKING, five inches thick. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Engineer.

Ballard Road, Bombay, 11th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that under the Authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 1001, dated the 15th December 1890, Judicial Department, the space marked out as the POLO GROUND on the Esplanade Parade Ground and the roped enclosure on the western boundary of this ground will be reserved for the Police Authorities on the 12th and on the 15th to 19th instant inclusive from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. daily to enable them to keep order on the ground.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th July, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHINTAMON NARAYENJEE GORE, has contracted TO SELL to FATMABIBI BIN MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY and NAWABZADA NUSRULLAH KHAN the Committees of the estate of Mr. MAHOMED ALLY BIN MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY, the undermentioned property :—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the Fazandari ground of Mahomed Ally Rogay, situate at Mahim, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Mahim Custom Road, containing by admeasurement 191 1-9 square yards, or thereabouts registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under Street No. 117-119, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East partly by the compound in the use of the said premises and partly by the cart of the said Mahomed Ally Rogay, on or towards the West by the said Mahim Custom Road, on or toward the North by the house of Hassam Meya, and on or towards the South by the cart and bungalow of the said Mahomed Ally Rogay, and which said messuage, tenement and dwelling-house was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property either by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to us, the Undersigned, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim if any such there be.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1901.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KOTHARE AMBARAM MOTICHAND, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CHUNILAL PITAMBER of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, one of the Executors named in the said Will, residing at Bhoiwada, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 11th day of July, 1901.

CHUNILAL PITAMBER,
Petitioner in person.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

MULE AND CATTLE FARMING.

A QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEON with Great Indian experience, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in connection with Horse, Mule or Cattle breeding. Highest references.

Apply "No. 190," care of "Bombay Gazette."

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their new specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

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DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaire

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GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS:
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

CHAIN Necklaces, Muffchains, Queen Chains, Victorias, Fobs, Watch Chains, Ladies' Heart-shaped Lockets. The largest Stock and the greatest Variety to select from, in heavy and delicate designs in plain Gold or set with Gems.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Ld., Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE this year is well worth visiting, thousands have made their purchases with satisfaction, useful Novelties opened every week, at 27 Hornby Road.

COMPETITION in CROCKERY WARE impossible, SHROFF BROTHERS are offering during Sale, handsome semiporcelain flowered TEA SET, 6 persons, for Rs. 3-14 only, a bargain.

WHAT can be cheaper than our full DINNER SET for 6 persons, 30 Pieces, choice flower pattern Belgrave for Rs. 11-8, during Sale only.—SHROFF BROTHERS, 27 Hornby Row, Fort.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., &c., numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

UNBREAKABLE COMPOSITION Cricket Balls Re. 1, Muscle Developers Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 5.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MEHWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a REPORTER, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Local Paper, must be an efficient SHORTHAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R.," care of this paper.

"AKA".—The famous Specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch. 8 annas. Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerathi.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Pharmaceists, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUININE is a reliable tonic for nervous, weakness and general debility. It also cures acidity, constipation and dyspepsia and increases the action of the Liver an Spleen. It is also preventative for plague and malarious fever. It can be had at FOY and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, and at R. ROSS & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. L. N. R. C. M., Member of the L. of M. of Great Britain, Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messrs, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Lt., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.,—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Inimi, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, AND SUITS, TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following :—

An invoice of woollen overcoats and suits.
„ of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
„ of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
„ of American, English and Europe made plated-ware
„ of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelainware, carpets, timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, mirror door almira, revolving top office table, Wimbridge made plain top large office table, office chairs, partition screen, sofas, chairs, glass show case, "Bungalow" piano, 3 new musical boxes.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 Real Chubb's safe 29" by 23" by 22" on teak stand.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.—A quantity of hard and steam ginning machines, parts and accessories.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Murzban Road, Fort, next to Mr. M. C. Murzban's bungalow, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design (almost new purchased in March last) also rich open carved black wood furniture, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, almost new entire brass frame ebonized grand upright "Colombo" Torino piano, specially ordered out for the owner, Italian glassware, rich porcelain, best plated ware, handsome pictures, folding harmonium, English-made fire proof safe by Milner on stand, old China flower jars and vases, table ornaments, Hinks lamps, clocks, large musical box playing 12 tunes, ladies' and gent's bicycles, books, etc., the property of C. BOGGIANO, Esq., (Italian Consul).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Naranjee Edjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sullemanjee Moolla Abdoolally, Essabhoy Moolla Abdoolally, and Ismailjee Moosajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1897, the following landed property, viz :—

All those two several pieces of leasehold land now formed into one, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Colaba Road leading to the light-house, in the registration district and City of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 45, new Nos. 9-10-9-10-1, old Survey Nos 22, 22, and new Survey Nos. 2-9681 and 3-9981, containing by admeasurement 439 and 355 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 283 A. and Ward A No. 202, and bounded on the east and north by the sea-shore, and on the west and south by the property of Jehangir Edulljee Soonawalla and Muncherjee Rustomjee Kapadia, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINESE AND ENGLISH TABLE ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, very rare English and Chinese drawing room and dining table decorations, such as jardiniers, flower pots, wall plates, flower holders, cups and saucers, cast-iron garden flower pots with stands, old China vases, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. By order of Mr. R. Ditmar and on account and risk of the concerned.—

2 cases cigarette paper
On account of the Underwriters,—
R. H. Sulleman—14 cases Swiss milk.
B. F. Mody—9 cases Swiss milk.
Bombay—
2 cases containing shirts and coats.
102 cases hand and foot sewing machines, by "Jones."

1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14, 1-2-7 years quiet inharness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite to Singer and Co, very valuable and handsome French polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, sofas and chairs, lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoneers, marble top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, wardrobes, chess tables, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAWLS.

Under instructions from Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gooculdas, the pledgee, and on account and risk of Lalla Gangabisham Uttamchand, shawl merchant, Amritsar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

1 bale 21 pairs of gold bordered shawls.
1 bale 38 pairs of shawls without gold borders.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE JUNCTION OF THE FRERE ROAD AND CARWAR STREET.

Under instructions of the mortgagee, and with the concurrence of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the late Canjee Jetha, the mortgagor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards, together with two three-storied houses (in a dilapidated state) standing thereon, situate on the junction of the Frere Road and Carwar Street, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Frere Road, on the west by the property of Damodher Anandji, on the north by the property of Morarjee Poonja, and on the south by the Carwar Street, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3460, and which houses are assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 6-24 and 26. The said land is held under a lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 11th day of October, 1851, for a term of 50 years from the 1st of November, 1851, and which contains a covenant for addemise of the land to the Lessor his assigns for a further term.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MANDVI COLEEWADA.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following landed properties, in Re Dossa Gopal, traded in the name of Hoarjee Dossa, an insolvent, on the following day and hours on the premises, respectively :—

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mandvie Coleewada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 846 new No. 6835, old Survey No. 707, and new Survey No. 2501, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 1989 and street Nos. 84, 86, 88, and bounded on the east and north partly by the property of Kooka Luxmon and partly by the property of Sha Megjee Jeewanjee, on the south by Bhundarwada Street, and on the west by the property of Dooming Seedee Thanker.

LOT No. 2.

On MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mandvie Coleewada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 280, new No. 6639, old Survey No. 710 and new Survey No. 2384, and by the Municipality under Ward B No. and street No. 50 and bounded on the east by Kolliwada Cross Lane, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by Bhundarwada Street, and on the south by the property of Dawjee Hurry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure, ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

No responsible name of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE

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FOR JULY, 1901.

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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

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As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

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ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDER	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

vi, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	KYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Purjivandas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 3-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-4 each, including packing and postage. To be had only from Sole Agents.

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STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from:—

Afghanistan, Alwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jhind, Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Laskelia, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Sarut and Travancore, &c.

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Jullundur City.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
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His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum.
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

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1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field."—Calcutta Weekly Notes.":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author."—Indian Review, Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed."—Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field."—Rayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all."—Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 10.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000,

Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil. do. Bombay.
Rs. 10,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 3,10,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Minimum rate received in full.
Average rates of allotment 1s 91.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. nil. were allotted to Calcutta,
Rs. ,, do. Bombay.
Rs. ,, do. Madras.

Rs. nil.
Minimum rate received.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 6,70,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.
Bills in Calcutta.....7,00,000 } 1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Bombay ..... 10,000 }
,, Madras ..... 10,000 }

2½ per cent. Consols .....£ 92 = plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£100¾ =
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£107 1-2 = — 1-3
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities....£ 63 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 15-16 =
,, New York .....58 5-8 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris..25'17 =
,, New York ..... 4'87 3-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent. =
,, Short London Bills....3 5-8 = plus 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-8 ,, = plus 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 5,000 bales. Spot 4 22-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'34	4'32	4'17	4'13	4'13
— 3	— 4	— 4	—4	—4

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
,, Continent ... 5,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands..... 5 5-8—1-8
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 7'50—17
Do. Dec. ..... 7'53—15.

Rapeseed Brown 38 3-4 plus 3d. July-August Hamburg. Business done; tone firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th July:—

Cotton	1,612 bales.
Wheat	20,320 cwts.
Linseed	3,365 ,,
Rapeseed	1,610 ,,
Gingellyseed	132 ,,
Poppyseed	563 ,,
Groundnuts	117 ,,
Castorseed	323 ,,
Rice	9,391 ,,
Myrabollams	120 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 11, EXCHANGE.

The result of the tenders for Council Bills has left this market quite unaltered. For July delivery 1s. 3 7-8d, is the best T. T. rate available and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand is not quoted before the last mail in the month. The few Bills offered for sale have been placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months sight. There has been a fair business done for Japan on the basis of 148 for 60 days sight. Sterling business is very quiet. We quote:—

Bank T. T. and Demand.....1s. 3 7-8d
3 months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 1-16d.
,, Francs 168 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong ...144
,, Shanghai 197
,, Japan.....149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 95 for cash and 94 15-16 for account, and with better advices from Calcutta we close at 95 1-8 and 95 1-16 in both positions. A fair business is reported.

SHARES.

Shares continue steady. Petit's have changed hands at 1720 for ready and 1725 for August, and Bank of Bombay have been placed at 1280 cum dividend. Tapty Valley Railway have advanced to 445 cum dividend.

MONEY.

This market continues very easy. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 21 lakhs up and the rate of interest both for the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet with very little doing. There is a better enquiry for August shipment, but the rates offered by shippers render business impracticable. Owners are very firm in their ideas and offer from this side are not accepted. The only bookings reported to-day are as follows. Dunkirk, cotton at 16s. 6d. Antwerp cotton at 15s. 6d. July loading.

SEEDS.

The markets are easier as the enquiry has fallen off. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6-13 with little business done. Rapeseed Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed Rs. 8 7 1-2. Castorseed Rs. 34, sellers.

COTTON.

Quotations for ready cotton are about Rs. 1 to 2 lower, following the decline advised from New York and Liverpool. The day's sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales. The local sellers and Japan shippers being the chief purchasers. The quotation for new crops is also lower, the closing prices being Rs. 164 to 165 Bengals fully Good January and Rs. 204 Broach M. G. Good March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.
2½ per cent. Consols 93
3 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers..... 63
Bar Silver 26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Scotia left here for Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Miike Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

THE Bishop of Bombay has given up his house in London. His Lordship's address is now Blagdon, St. Peter's, Thanet, Kent.

REVISED orders have been issued relative to pay allowable to R. E. officers when employed on field service.

THE water-supply for the Dhar Camp on the Pathankote-Dunera Road is to be immediately improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,625.

FURTHER estimates, amounting to over Rs. 6,000 have been sanctioned for the purchase of tools and plant for the new Indian Cordite Factory.

ON and from the 1st of August 1901 an extra train (fast passenger) will run between Bhatinda and Samasatta connecting with the mail train to and from Karachi. It is probable that with the introduction of this train first and second class passengers from down country will travel to Karachi via Bhatinda. Rozanwalli will be the dining station for up trains from Samasatta.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

FROM SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S HAMBURG TRADE REPORT.

THE price of sugar is lower and the market is so weak that the smallest quantity brought for sale causes a reduction in price. It is clear that England, to cover her needs, brought largely before the recent imposition of the tax, and she now requires little from the Continent to meet current demands. The shipments from here are still heavy but they are not for new contracts but to fulfil former orders. The Refineries, demand for sugar is weaker also, though it is still above the average, and that should keep up the price for refinery stocks.

The market can hardly improve as long as the balances on hand remain so large, and the prospect so far, is of their rather increasing than diminishing. The consumption was considerably greater than last year's during the first 9 months of this, but the increase in production in Europe and in the Colonies was still larger. The outlook for the next season is less favourable in Europe, than last year. In Germany prospects are best; from Austria and specially from Hungary complaints come of a bad season, also from France, Belgium and Holland. In Russia beet has made satisfactory progress although locusts have appeared there in such numbers, that about Moscow they are caught in pits in enormous quantities. Cuba, according to estimates which seem correct, will, when order is reestablished, produce 250,000 tons more sugar than usual. American capital will do much for the cultivation of cane in that island, for was not the prime reason for the war with Spain to get possession of the Cuban sugar industry? If, as seems probable, Cuban sugar be admitted duty-free into the United States, there can scarcely be any more lucrative business than the cultivation of cane in Cuba. Sugar production, in that case, must increase rapidly, and the Americans may reasonably hope that their foresight in regard to Porto Rico and Cuba will be justified and they will be independent of other countries for their sugar supply.

All hope of the assembling of the Sugar-Conference is not yet abandoned in Brussels. The hesitation of Russia would not, it is said, affect the chance of its meeting. The French Government, in spite of the object of the Conference being opposed to French interests, has not sent a refusal. France still agrees with Germany and Austria-Hungary with regard to a 50 per cent. reduction of the export bounty. In any case the Conference cannot assemble before October.

COFFEE.

Coffee is gone still lower in the market. It continues to come in enormous quantities from Brazil, considerably more than the estimate of last harvest has arrived which shows that it is very probable that large quantities were held back in the interior of Brazil, during these last bad years, when prices did not pay, and loss was certain. As however, prices still continue falling and the future offers no hope of improvement, these reserves are now sent to the ports. The state of exchange offers some hope that prices may go up later.

The project to burn 20 per cent. of the next coffee crop in Brazil, and that of the worse sorts, in order to raise the export prices seems to have made no further progress. But the mere fact that it was entertained shows how desperate the situation is.

COTTON.

There have been no important fluctuations in the price of cotton. The outlook in England is slightly better, but with Continental mills the position is just as bad as ever. It can hardly matter whether we use 100,000 or 200,000 more bales of cotton than last year, while we have 650,000 more bales in sight than this time last year and the trade is fully supplied besides. The coming crop will affect prices more than anything else. Until now it has not given specially good promise but with good weather it may still develop well. Along the Atlantic coast and in parts of the Gulf States and Arkansas it has rained, elsewhere the weather is dry. North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have had too much rain. Throughout Texas rain is wanted.

PETROLEUM.

The prices of the German-American Petroleum Company went down somewhat. In America and the other countries of production it has remained unchanged. The trade, which began fair quantities at the highest price, naturally reserves sales, and even if the Company lowered their prices still more, they will hardly induce merchants to unload any large quantity at the present low price. In 6 or 8 weeks the necessity of providing for the autumn and winter consumption will arise, and trade will then be all the brisker for the present quiet. From the American oil-fields, as far as the old districts are concerned, favourable reports come, newly opened and well supplied wells having increased their output. In Texas the storm of excitement is somewhat allayed, though it is still by no means over. Several shipments of raw oil have been sent from Texas to Europe for fuel but the oil-wealth of Texas will not be thoroughly available until oil refineries are built independent of the Standard Oil Company.

THE GODS, SOME MORTALS AND A BENGALI.

THE following is a verbatim copy of a letter received from a native gentleman of Bengal who had much against his English friend's advice given up the post of Deputy Collector (or something of that sort) in the Lower Provinces, to take service with a somewhat unreliable native chief, and who now finds himself left. His grievance is that his English friend will not find him a post under another native chief as the same pay as was promised (though apparently not paid) by the employer from whom the applicant has now parted.

To

Sir,—Your esteemed favour of the 25th instant to hand duly. I admit that you strongly advised me not to give up Government service, and had I been only suffered to follow the bent of my personal inclinations, which were in perfect harmony with your own sterling counsel, I would not have come to this strait. As it was I lost the libercy of a free agent—liberty—the celestial gift to all Hessen's creatures—the chartered right to all winged and wingless animals—the voice of the leaping cataracts and roaring waves—the echo of the cloud sepped mountains and the speaking silence of the silence of the carpetted valley below. I was the victim of a never swerving and everlasting destiny, which preordained me to my doom and bound me to a wheel which whirled me on to a point at which I was to be crushed. And who can succeed to arrest nature's course, or stop the hand on the dial? Shakespeare truly observes:

"There's a divinity doth shape our ends—
Rough how them as we will."

And such was the case with me, notwithstanding my strong disposition to the contrary, I was goaded to adopt that fatal step by my present employer who, in order to secure my services, did not scruple to play off the artillery of his artifices on my devoted head, until he sacrificed me wholly and solely. But now has my sacrifice been returned! The less said the better. God will no doubt judge between us. Amen. The horizon of my present prospects has become so dark and foggy that only Divine interposition can tend to clear it up. And who can work out this miracle? God overhead or his accredited agents here below. Looking upon you in the latter light and in fact concentrating all my hopes in the generosity of your disposition, the nobility of your character and above all, the traditional glories of your ancestors, I ventured to approach you last for succour and relief, but as my ill luck would have it they were denied. This again recalls to my mind Shakespeare's prophetic words:

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies
but in battalions."

However as Goa is our surest anchor and as he does all for our good I throw myself entirely on his divine mercy trusting to his infinite goodness in this as well as in other straits. Who knows but that He might not yet influence your noble self in my favour, at a time when circumstances might turn up to my good? Let us hope so.

ELEVEN Liverpool Civil Surgeons, who have recently returned from the war, were entertained to dinner by fellow members of the profession, Mr. R. Craig Dun, who went out with one of the first Yeomanry detachments, severely criticised the system of the Army Medical Department and the Field Hospital system. He described the Hospital Commission as a farce, and said that everything Mr. Burdett-Coutts had said was true.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 8-21m., 7-50a. Low water, 1-15m., 2-9a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. V. R. Cycling Club, Dance, Town Hall.

MANOCKJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,198, the daily average being 173. The total of new patient was 573.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Lallubhay Lookmichund, a Shroff, who keeps his "pehdi" at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police at about half past 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, that his business-place was broken open between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,396 were stolen from a wooden box. The police inquiries showed that complainant's servant Morar Ograji locked the "pehdi" at 8 p. m. in the presence of his master. When the servant returned to the pehdi about an hour after, he found the lock lying on the ground and the place open. On entering the place he discovered the hasp on an inner door had been wrenched off and the property carried away. A brass lock, which was on an iron safe was broken open, but the safe itself was intact. The safe contained valuables worth Rs. 8,000. Two large nails were found lying near the safe.

A HOT-TEMPERED WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Rukhmibai, aged twenty years, wife of one Gopal Narayen, a labourer, who resided at Kasara Basin Road, Mazagon. The evidence of the husband went to show that deceased was hot-tempered and refused to do household work and quarrelled with him and her mother-in-law. The mother-in-law had the management of the household expenses to which the deceased objected. The husband stated that he sided with his mother, as it was a custom in his community that the elderly person in the house should have the management of the household affairs. On Monday evening, deceased again quarrelled with her mother-in-law and shortly after she was missing from home. Her body was found in a well in Gunpowder Road on Wednesday. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE SASSOON DOCKS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Rooji Khumdoo, a coal labourer, aged thirty years. On Wednesday last the deceased, along with a gang of labourers, was engaged in unloading a prow of coal into a waggon at Sassoon Docks. His duty was to bring baskets full of coal from the bottom of the prow on to the deck and there hand them to labourers standing on a staging attached to the wharf. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon deceased was standing on the edge of the prow and handing up a basket full of coal to a labourer on the staging, when the prow suddenly took a list. This caused the deceased to lose his balance. He fell between the prow and the wharf and was jammed. When extricated and brought up, he was dead. His body was then removed to the Morgue. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

HIRED ASSASSINS.

IMPERATOR VS. SAVLIA DEWAJEE AND KALIA KHULPA.

THE two accused appealed from a decision of Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in June last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them each to death. Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two appellants were charged with murder by causing the death of Sadashiv Tapidas Gujar, police patel of Karankheda, within the limits of Tarhawad on the 12th January last. A man named Gopal Sadashiv was charged with abetment of the offence but was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. It appeared that, on the 12th January last, the deceased had gone to the house of Vedu Haris, police patel of Tarnavad, for a "panjral" rear part of a cart. He took a panjral from Vedu, and left his house about sunset to go to his village. When he had walked about half a koss, he was waylaid by the first two accused, who threw him down and stabbed him with a spear on his neck, sides, abdomen, &c., causing wounds in those regions. These wounds brought about hemorrhage, which resulted in his death. On hearing the news of his death, the patel Vedu and others came there and identified the dead body as that of the deceased. In consequence of certain information the chief constable sent for the first accused. Both the accused were arrested on the 16th January, and both made confessions. They said therein that they caused the death of the deceased by prodding him with a spear: They pointed out two places in a field and took out therefrom a spear and a handle with fresh marks of blood thereon. Their dhotars also bore marks of blood when seized by the police. The confessions showed that the first two accused killed the deceased at the instigation of his son Gopal, accused No. 3, as the father and the son were quarrelling in connection with certain property. It was insinuated that the father and son were quarrelling, because the former had criminal intimacy with the wife of Gopal. There was, however, said the Sessions Judge, no evidence on the point. As against No. 3, there were only the confessions of Nos. 1 and 2. They stood alone without any corroboration, and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, it would be unsafe to consider this evidence as enough. There were no extenuating circumstances in favour of Nos. 1 and 2. The act committed was, moreover, preconcerted, cruel, and cold-blooded. The third accused was acquitted and set at liberty, the first two being sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Candy, in his jaugment, said: It is impossible to suppose that the two Bhil accused would so soon after their arrest be tutored to tell the elaborate story, which was recorded by the second class magistrate of Taloda. We must dismiss the appeals and confirm the convictions and sentences.

Mr. Justice Fulton said: I concur. I think the sentences must be confirmed. It was a cruel murder committed by two men, who on their own showing were hired assassins. The escape of the alleged instigator seems no ground for clemency to the murderers.

BOMBAY LIQUOR TRADE.

A NOTIFICATION in yesterday's "Government Gazette" intimates that the present system of farming the right to sell intoxicating drugs by retail for the whole district or by talukas will be abolished from the 1st August 1901, and on and after that date the system of auctioning the privilege of retail sale of the drugs "in each shop separately" will be introduced, there being no objection to one person bidding for several shops. The bids accepted by Collectors, however, will be subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Abkari.

Yesterday several licenses were put up for auction at the Custom House. There were 63 shops which competed in the sale, bids going up from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Previous to this the farm holder was Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Dalal, who paid Government Rs. 83,000 for his license.

Government has ordered that cultivation of hemp is to be restricted to the Khanapur taluka of the Satara district and the Nevasa, Rahuri and Ahmednagar talukas of the Ahmednagar district. The drugs manufactured in these talukas will be stored in warehouses to be established there. Ganja will be permitted to be imported from the Central Provinces. Charas will not be manufactured in the Presidency, but its importation from the Punjab will be permitted. At present charas is sold to a very small extent in the Town and Island of Bombay and in Ahmedabad. Bhang will also be allowed to be imported from the Punjab or the North-West Provinces.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuokla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	16
C Market, Bhoiwada, Kamathipura, Byculla and Khumbharwada	4	1	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	2	11
E Mazagon, Parwady, and Naggpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naggpada	7	3	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown Hospitals	0	0	0
	0	1	8
Total	14	13	103
Total plague deaths to date.....	96,504	80,686	
Same date last year.....	13	9	153

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 10.

Kampti.—It rained very slightly.
Cawnpore.—Heavy rain since this morning.

JULY 11.

Delhi.—Rainfall 86 cents. Raining at intervals. Raining moderately throughout the districts.
Jabulpore.—Rainfall 11 cents. Weather fine.
Bhatinda.—Weather fine.
Mahuva.—Rained yesterday 2·64 inches, total 6·14 inches.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

A portion of the west wall of a house belonging to one Kalianji Shivji and situated at Memonwada Road, collapsed on Wednesday. The Municipal authorities were informed and they pronounced the west side of the building to be unsafe. The people residing in that part of the house were ordered to vacate, which they did.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Australia, Captain H. Tait, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, experienced light northerly winds in the Red Sea, and in the Gulf of Aden, strong monsoon and high seas from 54 to 64 East longitude, thence to Bombay fresh W. S. W. wind and cloudy weather.

The barque Grosvenor, Captain G. H. Boys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, having met with strong S. E. trades and strong S. W. monsoon with heavy sea.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Thursday: The depression in North Western Provinces has partly filled up, but is unchanged in position. Moderate to heavy general rain has fallen in North Western Provinces, and East Punjab; rain has decreased in Burma, and has been light to moderate in Assam and Bengal. Chittagong, Bareilly and Cawnpore have received four inches; Dinajpur, Ranikhet, Lucknow, and Meerut two inches; Dehra Dan, Mussoorie, Simla, Ludhiana, and Delhi, one inch. The Arabian sea current has given light to heavy rain on the West Coast; light but fairly general rain in Central Provinces and East Rajputana, and showers in the Deccan and South India. Cochin and Calicut have received four inches; Mercara, three; Sougor, two; Wellington, Raichur, Sambhar, one. Winds have increased in the north west angle of the bay and the bay current is apparently deflected more to Bengal, where light to moderate rain will probably continue. Rain will also continue in the Gangetic plain, but the pressure changes are apparently introducing a distribution of pressure unfavourable for easterly winds in the Gangetic plain, in which case rain may decrease temporarily. The monsoon continues of normal strength on the west coast and will probably continue giving moderate to heavy rain on the west coast, and light to moderate rain in Central Provinces and interior of peninsula. The existing conditions are not so favourable for rain in Rajputana Gujarat, west of Central India, and greater part of the Punjab.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Gingelly requires rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally. Seasonable.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Heavy continuous rain. Rain general over district.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Partially cloudy. Seasonable. Cotton sowing begun. Prospects favourable.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Jowar sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Solapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Hubly.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Previously registered.....	45 03	34 11	38 13	35 18	
Thursday, 11th July	00 44	1 70	1 23	00 51	
Total.....	45 47	35 81	39 36	35 99	
Total fall to July 11, 1900 ...	23 04	21 12	23 42	23 78	
Total fall to July 11, 1899 ...	22 30	23 23	28 26	25 79	

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 11th July	1	3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY.

Stations.	Wind. Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·458	SE	4	97·1	70·9	71	...	0·79	—3·41
Sirsa.....	29·450	SE	M	97·3	75·6	76	0·17	0·88	—2·70
Delhi	29·439	Calm	4	91·2	80·0	81	0·31	3·13	—4·36
Agra.....	29·441	Calm	3	99·0	73·3	95	0·62	2·63	—4·97
Cawnpore ...	29·459	Calm	3	89·8	78·6	95	4·20	5·48	—0·65
Allahabad ...	29·531	WSW	8	94·1	79·8	96	0·24	1·32	—8·09
Jhansi	29·473	WSW	1	89·2	77·1	85	0·15	30·2	—7·05
Jacobabad ...	29·378	Calm	1	11·32	89·5	56	...	0·00	—0·12
Karachi	29·540	WSW	14	94·4	82·7	76	...	0·00	—1·44
Jerpore	29·475	S W	2	93·2	77·1	87	0·38	0·52	—3·20
Ajmere	29·492	S W	8	94·9	79·1	85	...	1·46	—3·40
Deesa	29·563	WSW	17	10·11	80	75	...	0·14	—5·22
Ahmedabad.	29·573	SW	4	95·2	78·6	82	0·24	3·69	—3·35
Bhuj.....	29·591	W	2	98·3	80·4	79	...	0·00	—3·95

A MARRIED DOCTOR (retired) living at Hove, Brighton, England, would take CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN (Girls preferred) not under 5 years of age. House close to sea with garden. References exchanged.

Address "C. S."
Care of A. J. GARRETT, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

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CYCLE
NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL
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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 4lbs per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BILLINGHURST—July 8, at the Retreat, Rajpur, Dehra Dun, the wife of P. Billinghurst of Calcutta, of a daughter.
GODFREY—July 3, at Etah, N.-W. P., the wife of E. C. Godfrey, Opium Department, of a son.

DEATH.

ABENDROTH—June 30, at Ranegunge, Johann Carl Rudolph Abendroth, in his 64th ye r, son of Commandeur Ernst Abendroth, of Cuxhaven, and grandson of Burgermeister A A Abendroth of Hamburg.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 11.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

HE the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt H D Merewether to be Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Savantvadi; Major J Davis to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; and Capt F W Wodehouse to be substantive pro tem. Administrator of the Radhanpur State, his lien on his substantive appointment in British service of Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, being suspended.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to specially authoris A'aan Vishnu Balwant Rao, acting Manalkari, petha Parola in the district of Khandesh, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.
Mr J Sanders Slater, BA (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.
The Governor in Council is pleased to specially authorise A'aan Chintaman Ganradhar Pendise, Mahalkari, petha Nargund in the district of Dharwar, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.
The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F X DeSouza, MA, LLM (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I C S, to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.
The service of Captain A J Ralph, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Jangu valad Adam, late a Forest Guard in the Northern Divn of Kanara, in the Southern Circle, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.
Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fourteen months and eight days.
Mr G D Panse is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Dodgson, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A C Logan, I C S, on return to duty, to be Collr and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District. Mr J K N Kabraji, on relief, to act as Collector and Dist Registrar, Kaira, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District pending further orders, and Mr F G Pratt, I C S, on relief, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Ahmedabad, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad Dist vice Mr E Maconochie, I C S, proceeding on leave pending further orders.
Mr C A Beyts, I C S, Asst Collr, Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E O Fenwick has been entertained as a temporary Asst Surgn for Famine duty on a salary of Rs 150 per mensem and placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commr for the Govt of Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F F Pickard, R I M, to act as Senior Engr and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port during the absence of Mr W Torrie or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G E Nicolls, M A, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months.
Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the following Ministers of the American Marathi Mission:—Rodi Prasad V Makasare, Ravaji Sathe, Bhagaji Gorde, Joseph G Hivale, Bapuji N Adhow, Tatyaba V Bhalerao, Tukaram S Dutte, Zankoba H Gorde, Balvant C Uzagare, Sugandh V Karmarkar and John Malelu and Dr George Harding.
License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is hereby granted to the Reverend William Hazen of the American Marathi Mission.
Capt A Hooton, I M S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H A F Knapton, I M S, to act as Depy Sanitary Commr, Central Registration Dist, during the absence on leave of Capt A Hooton, I M S.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Alfestk Mrs	Grant J	Regnault E
Allen Mrs	Hackett E M Miss	Reuther A
Anderson J H	Hollander I Mrs	Rillo S
Avonson Lazar	Jasper A Mrs	Rogers A L
Barrett P G	Katzer Ameli Miss	Rynd B Mrs
Bayston A	Kauffman Liza Miss	Salzmann Herman
Beattie Mrs	Ledder E Mrs	Seuel O Mrs
Cummins, Esther, Miss	Masadoe D	Smiley J R
Currie J	Mercurio A	Spieler Adela Mrs
Dhondi Manaji Powar	Minzer L	Stevens Miss
Eckstein Friedrick	Nixon S Mrs	Trivedi J R
Fretman R Miss	Notton R Mrs	Upton J G
Galluzi C Mrs	Olsen Annie Mrs	Warner E Mrs
Geovanni R	Omar A I	Warren W W
Gibson Geo	Ossiatinsky A K	White Robert
Glaiser C Miss	Peace G F	Wilson R McDonald
Goldberg J	Quadros M de Mrs	Willoughby H Mrs

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NOTICE.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th July.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No 3 Subdivision No 1 Company:—No 800 Gr O S Piper.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th July.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No 5067 Volunteer E Vogel.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Annual Dance of the Corps Cycling Club will be held in the Town Hall to-day Friday, the 12th July 1901.
Tickets may be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Wells, at Head-quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

As Reuter told us yesterday, it is confidently stated at St. Petersburg that the new Minister goes to Peking to continue Russia's expansive policy, in a manner not calculated to gratify the London and Berlin cabinets. Simultaneously comes the announcement that the Russian Geographical Society is sending a scientific expedition to the Pamirs under the leadership of Doctor Vedshenko. The expedition is now at Tashkent and proceeds to Andijan and thence to the Indian frontier. The former was expected. The latter is not surprising. But alarmists will find in the simultaneous appearance of the two announcements ample reason for invoking maledictions on the Slav for his duplicity, his insatiable desire for aggrandisement, his brutal instinct of aggression and his unconscionable and grasping craft. In China, Russian policy is unmistakable. The Powers are alive to it. Prince Ukhtomsky declared in November last that Russia had no intention of taking possession of Manchuria, but would maintain a dominating influence in the province. The accepted interpretation of this statement is that, to use Prince Ukhtomsky's own expression, Manchuria has undergone a process of "painless identification with Russia." The majority of English people will believe that the news from Russia that the visit to the Pamirs has an ulterior and base object and practically means that the principles enunciated by Ukhtomsky, whose merits, as the Czar said, people have begun to recognise, are to permeate Russian foreign policy and that at all costs Russia means progress in the East. In the recently published English translation of his volume on the Czar's Eastern Travels, now almost ancient history, he writes: "The bonds uniting our part of Europe with Iran and Turan, and through them with India and the Celestial Empire are so ancient and lasting that we our selves, as a nation and a state, do not fully comprehend their full meaning and the duties they entail upon us in our home and foreign policy." The Russian desire to come into closer contact with Brahminical India, he declares to be due to the inner relationship of the two countries and to striking resemblances in their spiritual history, features, which as Mr. Rees remarked the other day, like the striking resemblance of Petersburg and Calcutta, are not immediately recognised by such as have some acquaintance with Russia and India. To the English, however, says the Prince, "the spiritual life of the races they govern remains, and must always remain, a sealed book. Russia, in reality, conquers nothing in the East, but only knits closer bonds between them and what in reality was always theirs."

Russia invariably has regard to the spiritual aspects of any scheme she evolves, and it is remarkable that the expedition sent forth by the Geographical Society has not a holy mission as well as a scientific. Enough that it is scientific, for the term is sufficiently elastic for all practical purposes, and it is not outside the range of possibilities that the objects of that expedition may include military as well as natural science. Anyhow, judging from Lord Curzon's views on the subject of Russian designs on India, it will be strange if the scientists do not find some of his duly accredited representatives to welcome them on their approach to the Indian frontier. Though we may accept the assurance that Russia is neither so able or powerful, nor as perfidious, nor as much under her own control as is commonly thought, it is as well that she should receive the customary courtesies with which alien expeditions are greeted when exploring on a neighbour's frontier. Did not Skobeleff contemplate his third column under General Abramoff scaling the Pamir Plateau by passes leading down into Chitral or Kashmir? Russian Generals are fully persuaded that it is only necessary to get a small force across the frontier to produce a general rising, and knowing that we have the bulk of our troops still locked up in Africa, others in China and many more in other and unavailable quarters of the globe, it is not unnatural that they should wish more fully to explore the passes and discover whether in reality those of a great altitude are as accessible to artillery as General Kaufmann holds. Is it not a fact that in his report he asserted his army was fit to encounter any troops in the world, and though a march through India with such a force was not to be thought of, yet, if help were coming from Afghanistan he might "do a good deal and above all would set simmering such a porridge that the bull-dogs would not shake themselves clear of it?" Lord Curzon has discussed the possibilities of an advance on India by way of the Pamirs, and although he believes the Russian conquest of India to be a chimera and that not a single man in Russia, with the exception of a few speculative theorists, and here and there a giddy subaltern, ever dreams seriously of the conquest of India, he recognises that her presence in our immediate neighbourhood is a serious menace to India and that she is prepared to turn it for her own purposes to the most profitable account.

It cannot be denied that there is a wide field of observation for scientists in the Pamir region, the roof of the world. Many conflicting accounts of the region have been given and reference to these is made, as will be remembered by Captain Younghusband in "The Heart of a Continent." Another writer has observed that the difficulty of accomplishing with any approach to success such a task as that of giving a sufficient account of the chief physical and other characteristics of the region is much diminished by the remarkable uniformity in many points of structure and other important peculiarities, which prevails, along the whole length of the Himalayan chain. The perception of such general characteristics among mountains so vast is, indeed, too often overshadowed and observed by the magnitude of their parts, the multitude of their details, and the variety of their forms; yet when the idea of the subordination of all these elements to common laws has once been duly conceived, it obtains constantly growing confirmation from what at first only produced impressions of hopeless confusion. The object of the mission may be the simple demonstration of these facts. It may have a deeper and less innocuous purpose. Russia is so ingenuous that it would not have surprised the world had it been announced that the new Minister had been sent to Peking to lead a scientific expedition into Manchuria. At all events they have organised the exploitation of gold-bearing territory in that country. Many of the gold-seekers secured mining rights from the Chinese authorities before the troubles began, and it is said the rights granted were simply fabulous in character and extent, hundreds of square miles of auriferous country being leased to one man. The existing laws exclude the foreigner, who can only take part in such enterprises by acting through Russians, and then only if the connivance of the authorities is previously secured. The Kaiser having declared that the future of Germany is upon the sea, the Czar replies that the future of Russia lies in Asia and in the furtherance of that doctrine Russia's expansive policy is to be continued "in a manner not calculated to gratify London and Berlin." Russia means then to pursue her policy of absorption, notwithstanding the international agreement. Her attempt to grab Manchuria was foiled—only temporarily albeit, but it cost her a loss of prestige, and this she will now seek to recover. The action the cabinets at London and Berlin will take will not, we imagine, be such as to produce more than a further temporary delay in the achievement of Russia's designs on Manchuria. Both England and Germany have grown thoroughly weary of the China question and would gladly hear the last of it. The other Powers are indifferent, and Russia recognises her opportunity.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED who has interested himself greatly in the water question finds himself in the same position as the Committee who have recommended the partial adoption of the meter system as an experiment. The report of the Committee has not given satisfaction to the majority of the Corporation who, in the face of the weight of expert opinion intimately acquainted with local conditions, have steadily opposed the introduction of meters. In their view the Committee should have either minuted entirely against the proposal or have recommended its general adoption. That is a reasonable position but the Committee and Dr. Jan Mahomed seem to have given their case away. Anybody not afflicted with obliquity of vision cannot fail to see that a great waste of water goes on in this city and Dr. Jan Mahomed admits so much in his "Notes" on the Water Meter System. He says that if the wast prevention department were a little more active in its work, there would be no need to introduce meters. Against that it must be remembered that as soon as ever the officials of a public department begin to do their duty the cry of "zoolum" is heard. That charge cannot be laid against a meter though it may be accused of inaccuracy. The latter defect, however, can be easily remedied. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed covers a good deal of ground in his pamphlet but his points have been discussed over and over again while his figures cannot be accepted without question. He suggests that the amount of leakage from the mains and the reservoirs should be ascertained and basing his assumptions on very uncertain estimates challenges the calculations of the Water Engineer. Mr. Fairlie Bruce states that the daily flow of water from the lakes to the city amounts to 36 million gallons. Mr. Tomlinson in 1894, estimated the supply at 33 1-2 million gallons and Dr. Jan Mahomed thinks that owing to corrosion of the mains the amount of water now passing through them must be less than in 1894. But Mr. Tomlinson's figures do not imply that that was the total quantity which could be drawa from the lakes and they were not absolutely accurate. For instance, his calculation of 21 million gallons delivered through the 48 inch main from Tansa was but an estimate, for at that time there was no registration weir at Ghat Cooper, which now shows a flow of 21 1-4 million gallons daily. Mr. Tomlinson's estimates of the supply by the 32 inch and 24 inch Vehar mains represented only the amount of filtered water passing through. The quantity of water that can be drawn through those mains from the lake is, however, double the quantity that can be filtered.

The figures of supply submitted by the present Water Engineer have been ascertained by actual experiment and a special Committee appointed to consider them have been unable to show that they are inaccurate. It is admitted that in the three old pipes corrosion has considerably reduced their capacity and there are proposals for relaying certain of them. The Tulsi main is to be scraped, a machine for that purpose having already been ordered out from home. But Dr. Jan Mahomed makes much of the method of calculating the distribution and attempts to show that the amount consumed for domestic purposes is less than the official figures represent and that the trade consumption is underestimated. He takes Parke's "Hygiene" as a guide to the requirements of trade in this matter, oblivious of the point that this book was not based on conditions ruling in Bombay, where mills have tanks from which is drawn a great deal of their water. It is a complaint that water used for animals is included in the domestic supply, but that is surely not unfair especially when it is remembered how difficult it would be to ascertain correctly the amount so consumed. On the other hand the water used by mill workers which might rightly be set down to domestic consumption has been placed against trade purposes. Dr. Jan Mahomed's calculations seem to be largely based on error and are probably as imaginary as his belief that there is some serious leakage in the present mains. The use of Deacon's meters enables the Water Department at once to detect a leakage, even if it were not speedily obvious by the rising of the water to the surface of the ground. Dr. Ismail observes that by the use of these meters in Liverpool and Lambeth leakages were discovered and the expenditure of water per head greatly reduced. But he has altogether overlooked the fact that in those cases the waste was found to be almost entirely due to defective house fittings. The use of Deacon's meters in Bombay has shown the leakage from the mains to be not large, and we do not know why Dr. Jan Mahomed should suggest that this test is not carefully applied. As to leakage from the reservoirs, the Water Engineer states that in the case of Bhandarwada the amount lost in this way has been reduced to 127,000 gallons daily. It is asserted that this estimate is mere guess work and that the amount is more likely to be 250,000 gallons. The latter figure is, however, more likely to be an exaggerated guess than the estimate of an expert. No indication is given as to how it is arrived at and this can no more be accepted than any of Dr. Jan Mahomed's other figures.

THE WOUNDED AT VLAKFONTEIN.

A REUTER'S telegram published to-day, regarding the rumours which are current to the effect that the Boers butchered the British wounded at Vlakfontein, states that the home papers are publishing private letters from troopers and yeomen, all reiterating that the Boers killed the wounded at Vlakfontein. Previous experience of letters from private soldiers at the front has shown that their statements must be received with the greatest caution, and we attach no very great importance to those now reported to have been published, the allegations in which on further investigation will doubtless turn out to be baseless. In the first mad rush of battle, when the passions of the combatants are aroused to their highest pitch, it is conceivable that those of the wounded who, owing to the urgency of the moment, have not been removed from the field by the ambulance, fare very badly and in the desperate fighting which took place round the captured guns at Vlakfontein it is more than probable that some of the wounded met their death accidentally at the hands of the Boers. This has, not unlikely, given colour to the belief that the wounded were deliberately butchered. Quite apart, however, from all considerations of the humane principles of the Boers, there are several facts in connection with the fighting at Vlakfontein, which make it hard to reconcile the statement that the wounded were in any way maltreated. After the successful surprise of Brigadier-General Dixon's rearguard and the temporary capture of the guns, all the severe fighting took place in the melee which ensued for the recapture of the guns, and the Boers, who immediately began to lose ground and retreat, could have had no time to wreak their vengeance on the wounded. After the fight it was alleged that the Boers killed a Lieutenant and Sergeant-Major of Artillery for refusing to show them how to work the captured guns. But this information which was furnished by Reuter's correspondent was afterwards contradicted in the following words: "I had every reason to believe in its truth, but I now learn from Army Headquarters that it was not true." In reference to the information first wired by Reuter's correspondent in this connection, it is interesting to note that the wounded supplied it, which gives the lie to the allegations that they were butchered. Kemp, who commanded the Boer force and has figured throughout the campaign, has the reputation of being a humane man and would scarcely have countenanced any ill-treatment of the wounded. To have done so would, indeed, be to place a noose round his neck and, however ignorant the rank and file of the Boers may be as to the ultimate issue of the war, their leaders must be keenly alive to their own future when hostilities cease. The whole story we repeat is most improbable and an elucidation by the authorities who have been deputed to enquire into it will be anxiously awaited.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE most striking feature of the mortality returns is the increase in the deaths arising from fever. Last week the victims to malaria numbered 87, whereas the victims for this week total at 124. Byculla accounts for 14, Khumbharwada for 10, and the rest of the deaths are spread over the whole City, B. and E. Wards being the more generally affected. The deaths due to various diseases of the lungs are low in comparison with previous years, while plague remains about the same. There were 48 deaths among children newly born, and such a high infant mortality would be a reproach to any city of the importance of Bombay. Dr. Viegas called the attention of the Corporation to this question some months ago, and proposed that a qualified nurse be appointed for each ward. The medical members were practically unanimous in its favour, but the majority of the members were of opinion that there was no necessity for this humane proposal. Dr. Viegas, at the time, announced that he would bring up the subject every three months until some ameliorative measure was apoted. This period has elapsed, but the doctor has overlooked the fact. The death rate in mofussil towns and cities is higher than the average. Fever is the chief cause of sickness, and cholera has occurred in several areas, particularly in Bijapur and Belgaum. Plague is again showing signs of recrudescence in Bombay Presidency and Mysore. The greatest increases were recorded in the collectorates of Belgaum and Dharwar, which districts border the Southern Mahratta country, wherein the plague death-rate rose over 75 per cent. In Belgaum there were 422 cases and in Dharwar 237 as compared with 265 and 120. Increases were also recorded in Surat and Kolaba districts.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS.

REUTER'S announcement that the Players have defeated the Gentlemen at Lord's by 211 runs will be received with some surprise by Indian lovers of the game who have followed the doings of home first-class players this season. The amateurs up to the time the last mail left had shown up better in the batting averages than the professionals, but the M. C. C., must have experienced considerable difficulty in selecting their bowlers. At the present time the only amateur bowlers of note are W. M. Bradley, C. J. Kortright, G. L. Jessop, E. Smith, C. M. Wells, C. L. Townsend, A. O. Jones, J. R. Mason, and one or two others, but none of these are in the same rank with professional bowlers of the class of Rhodes, Haigh, Hirst, Trott, Hearne, Mead, Webb, Vine, Wass, Gunn, and Lockwood and it is certain that the Gentlemen owe their defeat by such a heavy margin to this fact. Amateur bowling was probably never weaker than at the present time, as of the players mentioned only Kortright and Bradley, both fast bowlers, would be considered good enough to open the attack in an important match. This year's University bowlers have done fairly well and it is not improbable that either E. M. Dowson, E. Von Ernsthausen or E. R. Wilson were selected to play.

We understand Mr. Banbury and Mr. O'Dwyer will be Judicial and Settlement Commissioners, respectively, in the New Frontier Province.

THE CHANCES OF HEROIC COMEDY.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHEN "Cyrano de Bergerac" was published it bore the subordinate title of the heroic comedy. We have no tradition in English literature which would justify us in calling a comedy heroic, though there was once a poet who called a comedy divine. By the current modern conception, the hero has his place in a tragedy, and the one kind of strength which is systematically denied to him is the strength to succeed. That the power of a man's spirit might possibly go to the length of turning a tragedy into a comedy is not admitted; nevertheless, almost all the primitive legends of the world are comedies, not only in the sense that they have a happy ending, but in the sense that they are based upon a certain optimistic assumption that the hero is destined to be the destroyer of the monster. Singularly enough, writes Mr. Chesterton in the "Daily News," this modern idea of the essential disastrous character of life, when seriously considered, connects itself with a hyper-æsthetic view of tragedy and comedy which is largely due to the influence of modern France, from which the great heroic comedies of Mons. Rostand have come. The French genius has an instinct for remedying its own evil work, and France gives always the best cure for "Frenchiness." The idea of comedy which is held in England by the school which pays most attention to the technical niceties of art is a view which renders such an idea as that of heroic comedy quite impossible. The fundamental conception in the minds of the majority of our younger writers is that comedy is par excellence a fragile thing. It is conceived to be a conventional world of the most absolutely delicate and gimcrack description. Such stories as Mr. Max Beerbohm's "Happy Hypocrite" are conceptions which would vanish or fall into utter nonsense if viewed by one single degree too seriously. But great comedy, the comedy of Shakespeare or Sterne, not only can be but must be, taken seriously.

There is nothing to which a man must give himself up with more faith and self-abandonment than to genuine laughter. In such comedies one laughs with the heroes and not at them. The humour which steeps the stories of Falstaff and Uncle Toby is a cosmic and philosophic humour, a geniality which goes down to the depths. It is not superficial reading, it is not even, strictly speaking, light reading. Our sympathies are as much committed to the characters as if they were the predestined victims in a Greek tragedy. The modern writer of comedies may be said to least of the brittleness of his characters. He seems always on the eve of knocking his puppets to pieces. When John Oliver Hobbes wrote for the first time a comedy of serious emotions, she named it, with a thinly-disguised affectation and contempt for her own work, "a sentimental comedy." The ground of this conception of the artificiality of comedy is a profound pessimism. Life in the eyes of these mournful buffoons is itself an utterly tragic thing; comedy must be as hollow as a grinning mask. It is a refuge from the world, and not even, properly speaking, a part of it. Their wit is a thin sheet of shining ice over the eternal waters of bitterness.

Cyrano de Bergerac came to us as the new decoration of an old truth, that merriment was one of the world's natural flowers, and not one of its exotics. The gigantesque levity, the flamboyant eloquence, the Rabelaisian puns and digressions were seen to be once more what they had been in Rabelais, the mere outbursts of a human sympathy and bravado as old and solid as the stars. The human spirit demanded wit as headlong and haughty as its will. All was expressed in the words of Cyrano at his highest moment of happiness. "Il me faut des geants?" An essential aspect of this question of heroic comedy is the question of drama in rhyme. There is nothing that affords so easy a point of attack for the dramatic realist as the conduct of a play in verse. According to his canons, it is indeed absurd to represent a number of characters facing some terrible crisis in their lives by capping rhymes like a party playing bouts rimes. In his eyes it must appear somewhat ridiculous that two enemies taunting each other with insupportable insults should obligingly provide each other with metrical spacing and neat and convenient rhymes. But the whole of this view rests finally upon the fact that few persons, if any, to-day understand what is meant by a poetical play. It is a singular thing that those poetical plays which are now written in England by the most advanced students of the drama follow exclusively the lines of Maeterlinck, and use verse and rhyme for the adornment of a profoundly tragic theme. But rhyme has a supreme appropriateness for the treatment of the higher comedy. The land of heroic comedy is, as it were, a paradise of levers, in which it is not difficult to imagine that men could talk poetry all day long. It is far more conceivable that men's speech should flower naturally into these harmonious forms, when they are filled with the essential spirit of youth, then when they are sitting gloomily in the presence of immemorial destiny.

The great error consists in supposing that poetry is an unnatural form of language. We should all like to speak poetry at the moment when we truly live, and if we do not speak it is because we have an impediment in our speech. It is not song that is the narrow or artificial thing, it is conversation that is a broken and stammering attempt at song. When we see men in a spiritual extravaganza, like "Cyrano de Bergerac," speaking in rhyme, it is not our language disguised or distorted, but our language rounded and made whole. Rhymes answer each other as the sexes in flowers and in humanity answer each other. Men do not speak so, it is true. Even when they are inspired or in love they talk inanities. But the poetic comedy does not misrepresent the speech one half so much, as the speech misrepresents the soul. Mons. Rostand showed even more than his usual insight when he called "Cyrano de Bergerac" a comedy, despite the fact that, strictly speaking, it ends with disappointment and death.

The essence of tragedy is a spiritual breakdown or decline, and in the great French play the spiritual sentiment mounts unceasingly until the last line. It is not the facts themselves, but our feeling about them that makes tragedy and comedy, and death is more joyful in Rostand than life in Maeterlinck. The same apparent contradiction holds good in the case of the drama of "L'Aiglon," now being performed with so much success. Although the hero is a weakling, the subject a fiasco, the end a premature death and a personal disillusionment, yet, in spite of this theme which might have been chosen for its depressing qualities, the unconquerable paean of the praise of things the ungovernable gaiety of the poet's song swells so high that at the end it seems to drown all the weak voices of the characters in one crashing chorus of great things and great men. A multitude of mottoes might be taken from the play to indicate and illustrate, not only its own spirit, but much of the spirit of modern life.

When in the vision of the field of Wagram the horrible voices of the wounded cry out, "Les corbeaux, les corbeaux," the Duke, overwhelmed with a nightmare of hideous trivialities, cries out, "Ou, ou sont les aigles?" That antithesis might stand alone as an invocation at the beginning of the twentieth century to the spirit of heroic comedy. When an ex-General of Napoleon is asked his reason for having betrayed the Emperor, he replies, "La fatigue," and at that a veteran private of the Great Army rushes forward, and crying passionately, "Et nous?" pours out a terrible description of the life lived by the common soldier. To-day when pessimism is almost as much a symbol of wealth and fashion as jewels or cigars, when the pampered heirs of the ages can sum up life in few other words but "la fatigue," there might surely come a cry from the vast mass of common humanity from the beginning "et nous?" It is this potentiality for enthusiasm among the mass of men that makes the unction of comedy at once common and sublime. Shakespere's "Much Ado About Nothing" is a great comedy because behind it is the whole pressure of that love of love which is the youth of the world which is common to all the young, especially to those who swear they will die bachelors and old maids. "Love's Labour Lost" is filled with the same energy, and there it falls even more definitely into the scope of our subject since it is a comedy in rhyme in which all men speak lyrically as naturally as the birds sing in pairing time. What the love of love is to the Shakespearian comedies that other and more mysterious human passion, the love of death, is to "L'Aiglon."

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXECUTION OF REBELS IN CAPE COLONY.

THE CHARGE OF KILLING THE WOUNDED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Commandant Scheepers, with forty men, has held Murrayaburg for two days, burned the principal buildings and seized the money in the Bank.

Two rebels have been publicly hanged at Cradock and Middleburg.

The papers are publishing private letters from troopers and Yeomen, all reiterating that the Boers killed the wounded at Vlakfontein.

CAPE REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Fifteen hundred Infantry will proceed to the Cape in the course of July.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MANEOUVRES.

The Naval manœuvres will commence on the 16th instant and 163 war ships will participate in them.

RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE.

A "Times" telegram from Vienna says that Russia is increasing friendliness towards Servia, and Bulgaria is causing some anxiety in Austria.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the Khedive is visiting the Sultan because His Majesty was impatient to converse with him about the young Turks in Egypt.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

It is understood that Lord Rosebery has declined the chairmanship at the banquet to Mr. Asquith and that Sir E. Grey will preside.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING IN THE CITY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A meeting of the City men was held at the Guildhall this afternoon to support the Government's South African policy.

The Lord Mayor presided and several members of the House of Commons spoke.

A Resolution expressive of confidence in the Government and condemning pro-Boerism was carried with enthusiasm.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at a banquet given by the Conservative Associations, said that the mistakes made by the Government were due to the excess of consideration for the enemy. Government, he said, trusted Lord Kitchener and would place no obstacles in his way.

Referring to the expedition to China he paid a high tribute to the Viceroy and the Government of India for the way they had interpreted their imperial obligations enabling us to show to an immense world the sweeping influence that great Britain can bring to bear in any part of the Globe

THE CRICKET SEASON.

VICTORY FOR THE PLAYERS.

The Players have beaten the Gentlemen by 221 runs.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here at 5 a.m. to-day.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE COMMERCIAL PANIC IN GERMANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London June 29th, show that the Berlin Bourse is slowly recovering from the panic caused by the recent failures of the Dresdener Credit Anstault and Leipsiger Banks. The manager of the Leipsiger has been arrested.

THE CORONATION OATH.

The Protestants are conducting a vigorous campaign against altering the Coronation Oath of the King re transubstantiation.

AMERICAN BANK FAILURE.

The Seventh National Bank at New York has suspended payment.

THE DUTCH AND THE WAR.

The government of the Netherlands is reported to be urging Mr. Kruger to come to terms with Britain.

FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.

The French Senate committee suggests a reduction of the period of conscription to twelve months.

GUARD ATTACKED ON FRONTIER.

TWO SEPOYS KILLED.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A regimental guard of the 45th Sikhs was attacked by Mahsuds, yesterday morning, within half-a-mile of Jandola. Two sepoys were killed, and one dangerously wounded. Two rifles, bazonets and a quantity of ball ammunition, and some goats were carried off. Eighty rifles started immediately in pursuit of the robbers and recovered the goats, and also brought in the bodies of the dead sepoys.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. A. Kenyon is gazetted Captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, vice Luard, appointed Quarter Master.

Major H. A. Acworth resigns his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

Three companies of the 4th Madras Pioneers are to be railed from Trichinopoly to Bangalore owing to heavy duties at the latter place.

We regret to hear of the death of Captain Davidson, 17th Bengal Infantry, which occurred at Dera Ismail Khan on Sunday last from Chronic enteritis.

Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a centre at Abbottabad, in addition to the one at Kohat, for the training of Native Artillery Reservists.

MR. W. F. STRANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Mr. W. F. Strange from Bombay is appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D.

ADDITIONS TO OPEN RAILWAY MILEAGE.

The additions made to the open Railway mileage last month are 53 miles. From Nawnghki to Haipaw on the Mandalay Kuolong Extension three miles. From Cossye River to Midnapore, on the Khargpur Midnapore Branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, nineteen miles.

RAIN IN UPPER INDIA.

COMMENCEMENT OF SOWING.

The rain of the past week has been sufficient to enable sowing to commence throughout the whole of Upper India, except in the Punjab, and prospects are everywhere brightening.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

There are likely to be two parties formed in connection with the Viceroy's coming autumn tour. One going via Silchar, Manipur, and Mandalay and the other via Calcutta, Rangoon and up the Irrawaddy.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT TURNER.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

An impressive military funeral was accorded today, to the remains of the late Lieutenant Turner, R. E., a large gathering of officers, including Generals Henry, Christopher, Wace, Shone, and Sir Edmund Ellis, following the cortege to the cemetry, despite the drenching rain.

THE FIRST MEET OF THE POONA AND KIRKEE FOX HOUNDS.

POONA, JULY 11.

The first meet of the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds took place to-day at Band Bridge. A large field, numbering about fifty, turned out. Lord and Lady Northcote being unable to be present, the staff from Government House, as well as Sir Robert and Miss. Low, General and Misses. Price, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Hallett, Miss. Kelly and Miss. Grey, Colonels Owen, Bull, Light and others were present. Colonel Sheringham had out some eighteen couples of hounds and a move was made towards the Deccan College. Scent became stronger near the wood, but the eager field could not ride through the 'babuls.' A jack was found and gave a good run. Afterwards a pause was made for a photograph to be taken by Mr. Stewart. After the photograph the Master took the pack to a clump of 'babuls' behind the Sapper Bazaar. The hounds were soon settled and ran towards the reformatory. The pace was good. Mrs. Keatinge, Mrs. Sheringham and Mrs. Jameson were the only ladies who saw the end. Colonel Sheringham gave the brush to Mrs. Keatinge. The hounds then returned home.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

26TH AND 27TH SEPTEMBER FIXED FOR SHOW.

The general meeting of gentlemen interested in the Poona Horse Show was held at the Gymkhana Club this evening. Surgeon-General Price presided and after reading the accounts the meeting passed the dates for the show of this year, which will be held on the 26th and 27th of September next. A General Committee was formed and Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, I.M.S., was elected Honorary Secretary of the Show. Several changes were made in the classes, namely, for Ponies and Ponies in Single Harness, the neight was raised to 14-1 and under, for light Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies and Heavy Weights up to 13 stone or under. It was decided that no horse or pony could compete in both classes. The classes open for race horses were, however, expunged. For Ladies Horses it was decided there should be two equal first and two equal second prizes, one first and one second prize being awarded for Horses bona fide the property of ladies.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPT. H. D. MEREWETHER has been appointed second in command of the Savantvadi Local Corps and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Savantvadi, with effect from the 11th May.

Major J. Davies has been appointed second in command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, with effect from the 11th May.

Capt. J. W. Wodehouse was appointed substantive pro tem administrator of the Radhanpur State, with effect from the 11th May, his lien on his substantive appointment in the British service of fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, being suspended.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Revenue Judge, Bombay, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr. J. Dodgson on return to duty becomes Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., on return to duty becomes Collector and District Registrar Broach; Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji on relief acts as Collector and District Registrar, Kaira; and Mr. T. G. Pratt, I.C.S., on relief acts as Collector and District Registrar, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. Maconochie, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. A. Beyt, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. T. T. Pitchard, R.I.M., acts as Senior Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port, during the absence of Mr. W. Torrie.

Rev. G. E. Nicholls, M. A., Chaplain of Karachi has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months from the 15th June or subsequently.

Captain A. Hooton, I. M. S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 6th June or subsequently. Captain H. A. T. Knapton, I. M. S., acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, during the absence of Captain Hooton.

Dr. W. S. J. Shaw acts as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, vice Dr. A. M. Elliot.

The services of Capt. A. G. Moore, I. S. C., and Lieut. E. W. McK. Ballantyne, 19th Bengal Lancers on plague duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, Sholapur, on relief is transferred to the Poona District and Mr. H. A. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Presidency district.

Mr. C. P. Simon, Assistant Engineer, third grade has been granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days combined with furlough for five months and 21 days from the 1st instant, or subsequently.

Mr. R. M. Slane, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for two months, combined with leave on medical certificate for four months from the 10th April.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted combined privilege leave for one month and seven days and furlough for fifteen months and 23 days from the 1st August or subsequently.

THE STRIKE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE strike of the civil medical students at the Grant Medical College continued yesterday. In the morning they assembled in full force in the college compound with their medical books but refused to attend class. They stood about discussing the situation, but were otherwise very orderly in their demeanour. None of the male civil students attended the hospital wards, nor did they attend any of the lectures given by the Professors. The lady students and the Army Medical students were however present.

Colonel Hatch, I. M. S., Principal of the College, interviewed stated that the writings on the walls which were the cause of offence were distinctly indecent. It appears that for some time past there has been ill feeling amongst some of the Parsi male students against the lady students who are mostly Parsis and who have been greatly annoyed. Previous to taking action, Dr. Hatch had received anonymous letters, informing him of the misconduct of two Parsi students. Afterwards he had the evidence of an ayah and a "malee" who are alleged to have been eye-witnesses of the offence of which complaint was made. To make doubly sure of their identity, he placed the two young men among a number of other students, and got the witnesses to identify them. Dr. Hatch added that the lady students were under his protection in his capacity as Principal of the College, and it was his bounden duty to protect them. He explained that his hands had been forced, since none of the students were gentlemanly or manly enough to come forward and expose such misconduct. He did not believe that any European lad had seen the inscriptions written, or the present extreme attitude would, perhaps, have been averted.

In reference to the statement regarding the identification of the accused, it is only fair to mention that the students declare that the first persons charged showed they were elsewhere at the time, and that afterwards when the ayah was requested to identify the culprits from among the number she was doubtful especially about the man alleged to have actually written the inscription. Then, they say, the Principal indicated a student with the remark "Is this the man"? Whereupon the ayah answered "Yes."

The point mentioned by Dr. Hatch that the honourable course would be for the students to vindicate the men they believe to be innocent by exposing the guilty ones was put before them on Wednesday by a representative of this paper. They retorted that the accused should first be heard in their defence.

END OF THE TROUBLE.

FULL INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

The strike is now practically at an end. The difference between the students and the Principal of the College has been settled and the students will resume the hospital and college work this morning.

It appears that about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the students forwarded a petition to the Principal stating that it was with feelings of deep sorrow and surprise, they came to know of the decision arrived at by him in connection with the investigation held before the full bench of the professors. The students were of opinion that the condemned men were neither heard nor given an opportunity to defend themselves. They were convicted that the three students were innocent of the offence and had they been allowed to adduce evidence on their behalf, they would have exculpated themselves. Under the circumstances, the petitioners requested the Principal to reconsider the case and they promised to abide by the decision that might be arrived at after the condemned men had been heard. They further stated that they kept themselves away from work, thinking that if in future such a change were preferred against them, they were not sure of their safety.

In reply to the petition the Principal issued a memo. informing the students that if they wished to address him concerning the late disturbance, with the object of exculpating those who had been punished or of pointing out those whom they presumably knew to be implicated, he would be happy to see them. Twelve representative students were asked to come forward for that purpose.

The above reply seemed to have satisfied the students, who have expressed their willingness to assist in the inquiry and at the same time to resume their usual duties.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

"FORTY TWA" MEDAL.

GOLF is always popular in Bombay in the rainy season, and is especially so this year. The ground is soft and the new grass is beginning to afford very good lies, while the greens are getting into good order. The links are crowded every morning, and it was not surprising to find 36 men had entered for the "Forty Twa" Medal, the first competition for which started the season yesterday. The course was stretched to its fullest extent, numerous "screen" bunkers were erected, and, in addition the ground was sodden by recent heavy rain and in places under water. The play was against bogey, the score being fixed at 42. Mr. W. P. Pechey, who was handicapped to give two strokes, finished one up, and considering the conditions of play, his performance is full of merit, and will rank high in the records of this season's competitions. The best of the other scratch players finished three down. Mr. J. A. Dredge, in receipt of seven strokes, returned a card—all even—this being the first time he has been amongst the winners. Four men tied for the third position with scores of one down. The best scores are as follows:—

W. P. Pechey	+ 2	1 up
J. A. Dredge	7	all even
Capt. Rogers	3	1 down
W. M. Anderson	4	1 down
C. W. Francis	5	1 down
Capt. Vincent	6	1 down
P. W. Cresswell	7	2 down
B. Holyoak	7	2 down
C. M. Gray	scr	3 down
H. C. W. Meikle	scr	3 down
S. S. Storey	5	3 down
P. J. Arnot	7	3 down
E. F. Nicholson	scr	4 down
Capt. McDonald	4	4 down
J. R. Boyes	5	4 down
E. Coombes	5	4 down
J. Seymgeour	5	4 down

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

A VERY large number of players took part in the cleek competition held on the Maidan on Friday and Saturday last. The weather was favourable, with the exception of a smart shower on Saturday afternoon, and the links were in excellent condition. The conditions of play were nine holes over either course under handicap; players to use and carry only one iron club. The scoring all round was unusually low and the handicapping worked out well, though the handicappers apparently treated Mr. J. M. Turner too lightly when they only reduced his handicap for his two former wins—the Bombay medal and "Bogey"—by four strokes, enabling him to again occupy first place by a narrow majority of half a stroke from Mr. A. Wolferston. Mr. Simpson's scratch score of 45 was a very creditable one. This is the last competition of the season, and the putting greens will now be closed until after the rains, temporary tuskus greens alongside the old ones being substituted. The following are particulars of scores handed in:—

	Total	Hcp.	Result.
J M Turner	49	5	44
Alf Wolfesston	49	4½	44½
A F Simson	45	scr	45
G Harvey	48	3	45
Major J M Fleming	48	3	45
C P Lomax	50	4	46
P H Browne	50	3	47
J E Jackson	52	4	48
J H Hoehle	51	3	48
J K Moir	56	8	48
G S Hannah	53	2½	48½
E J Wright	52	3	49
J E Cubitt	53	4	49
W Gibbons	54	5	49
G H Hilliard	54	5	49
Captain A Bowen	55	6	49
L Boyd	57	7	50
A J Dent	53	2½	50½
A J Pugh	55	4½	50½
E W Antram	57	6½	50½
C Engel	55	4	51
C W Carbery	57	6	51
N Mitchell Innes	52	scr	52
E J Oakley	59	7	52
James Walsh	60	7	53

No definite information has yet reached India regarding the action of the French Government in the matter of the import duties, which would seriously affect coffee and some other articles of Indian produce. It was expected that the decision would be announced on July 1st.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—The weather is seasonable, and throughout the week it has been cloudy with frequent showers of rain. The rain-gauge has already measured 8·15 inches; but some portion of Nagpur districts have not even received half the quantity. There is a remarkable change in the temperature.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner, arrived here on the 3rd instant.

The death of the Archbishop of Calcutta, the most Revd. Dr. Goethals caused a profound sensation, especially in the Catholic community, and telegrams of condolence have been sent to his Secretary.

The presses and ginning factories have been closed for the season, but a few arrivals of cotton from the districts occasionally come into Nagpur market on clear days.

The plucky action of Mr. C. Barraclough in going up to the den of the man-eating panther at Dongargarh and giving him his quietus has been appreciated to such an extent by the European residents that besides the Rs. 200 reward paid by the Zamindar of Khairagarh, they intend to further recognise his bravery. It is hoped that Mr. Barraclough will now divert his attention to the man-eating tiger at Amgaon. His ravages are great, and through fear the porters and pointsmen are afraid to leave the Station premises after sunset to attend to their duties.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has broken the record of speed in India over a given distance. Last Friday a special train left Howrah at 12 o'clock, and completed the journey to Bombay in 32 hours and thirty-three minutes. This is several hours better than the best record of the B. N. Railway itself. The usual over-land mail train by the old Allahabad route takes nearly forty-three hours.

Last Wednesday, a gate-keeper on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was found dead about three miles from Nagpur. At first it was believed deceased had been run over by a train but the presence of certain injuries on the head and face and the disappearance of ornaments which the deceased is said to have worn when alive point to the death being caused by foul play.

A passenger by the night train from Nagpur was recently robbed of a trunk containing clothes, between Nagpur and Dongargarh on the B. N. Railway. On arrival of the train at Dongargarh the matter was reported to the Railway Police and the clothes were eventually recovered from the servant of a guard stationed there, and who travelled in the same carriage as the passenger who had lost his clothes. Such train robberies are becoming frequent and are more or less due to defective lighting of the carriages. When the lamps go out they are not replenished on the road and pas-sengers are in total darkness—sometimes for the whole night—and therefore become easy victims to lightening thieves.

A permanent Mukadum, while returning with his men to their quarters at Dhamangaon, was run over by a passenger train, a couple of miles from Dhamangaon. As it was raining heavily the driver of the train did not see the man on the line. The Mukadum received severe injuries and is under treatment at the dispensary.

Last Friday week, while a squad of Police at Jubalpore were at bali-practice, the drill havildar reprimanded one of the squad for having failed to hit the target seven nuce out of 8 rounds. The man remarked to the havildar that if he had missed the target he intended making better use of the remaining two rounds, whereupon he loaded his rifle and shot the drill havildar dead on the spot. He then shot himself, but not fatally. He is now in hospital and progressing favourably.

At the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, prayers, are being offered up daily during the week in all the churches in Nagpur for seasonable rains.

BANDRA SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to what has appeared in your issue of to-day about Bandra Sanitation I must state in justice to the Sanitary Committee, that no change has resulted from the agitation made by the public in the sanitary arrangements. The President at the very outset stated to the representatives, who had been invited to see him that the present arrangements were "forced" upon the Sanitary Committee "for want of funds" and owing to the old carts not being in a fit condition to be used. He also pointed out that efforts had been made to get them repaired but without success. That the old arrangements would have been reverted to even had there not been so much noise in patent from the fact that provision was made for it in the Budget long before the new arrangements were put into operation. The representatives admitted to the President that their protest was based on the assumption that the arrangements objected to were intended to be permanent and they were unable under the circumstances to suggest any other feasible plan. My object in writing this is to make the action of the Sanitary Committee quite clear.—Yours, &c.,

N. FATEHALLY,
(Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Bandra.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is evident that the agitators who had made so much noise about the Bandra Sanitation are trying to justify their action by lengthy statements. There never was any dispute about the present arrangements being temporary until funds could be found to revert to the old ones. In spite of their having been told so by the President they are by their to-day's communication trying to make out that it was due to what they had said that the President promised to revert to the former arrangements, but this is not the case. That being so I maintain that all the noise made was a storm in a teacup. It is all very well for your correspondent to say in general terms that my facts were incorrect, if they had stated which of them were so, it would have been more to the point.—Yours, &c.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

CRICKET.

XXI Bo. I, VS. 52ND OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

Played on Thursday on the XXI, Bo I. ground between the XXI, Bo I, and 52nd Oxfordshire L. I, resulting in a win for the XXI Bo. I. by 24 runs. The scores were as under.

52ND OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lce-Corpl Burkett, c and b Sher Khan	0	not out	15
Pte Ruckins, b Sher Khan	3	not out	2
Pte Bowles, not out	8	st and b Pandnak	3
M B Wingfield, c Sher Khan, b Govind	0		
Lieut Weatherby, c Gemnak b Govind	9		
Lieut Ponsonby, b Sher Khan	0	did not not	
Sergt Osborne, c Kasim, b Sher Khan	0		
Sergt Connors, b Sher Khan	5		
Pte Neville, c Ebram, b Sher Khan	8		
Pte Burns, b Sher Khan	0		
Lce Corpl Buckingham, c Govind, b Sher Khan	5		
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	40	Total	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	W	N
Govind	60	20	3	2	0	0
Shir Khan	60	18	3	8	0	0

XXI BO. I.

1st Innings.

Lne Naik Gennak, b Lieut Weatherby	15
Pte Shaik Ebram, b Burkett	6
Havr Sher Khan, l-b-w, Burkett	4
Lieut Daldy, c Buckingham, b Lt Weatherby	4
Pte Sommotter, b Burkett	2
Pte Kasim, b Lieut Weatherby	5
Or Hr Pandnak, b Burkett	3
Lt Glynton, c Buckingham, b Lt Weatherby	6
Pte Govind run out	5
Pte Saknak, not out	10
Lne Hr Fakir Mohd, c Connors, b Burkett	0
Extras	4
Total	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	W	N
Lne Corpl	78	42	1	5	1	0
Lt Weatherby	42	18	2	4	0	0

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 9th was 669, giving a death-rate of 41·89 per annum per thousand as against 65·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·61 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 124 died from fevers; 68, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 100, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 88, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 43, still-born; 72, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 18; Lingayet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 335; Hindu low caste, 100; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 24; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 4; Negro-African 1; and unknown caste 2. The total number of births was 239 as against 250 the corresponding period of last year, and 242 the average over the past five years.

THE MADRAS RACES.

HAS racing in Madras once again turned the corner and entered on a career of prosperity and success? This is the question we are prompted to ask after reading the programme of the Madras Races just issued by the Madras Race Club. It reminds us of the palmy days of racing in Madras, when, before the end came under the old Stewards, the Madras Races were as important fixtures as any, excepting always the Meetings held in Calcutta, the head quarters of racing in India. According to the programme, we are to have no less than four Meetings during the racing season of 1901-1902, beginning in November and ending in February. Of these the most important will be the Meeting commencing on the 14th January, when the ordinary value of the stakes will be Rs. 200; but there are no less than five races of which the stakes are Rs. 500 each, and one, the Race Club Cup, the value of which is Rs. 1,000. In the two previous Meetings the stakes are of the uniform value of Rs. 150 and in the last Meeting, in February, the races are for Rs. 99 stakes, which takes the Meeting out of the category of Gymkhana races. A rough calculation shows that excluding second money, the total value of the stakes offered by the Race Club amounts to some Rs. 10,500 and the Stewards are to be congratulated on their efforts to resuscitate racing in Madras and place it on a sound basis. We notice with pleasure, too, that reform is proceeding on right lines, namely, those advocated by correspondents in our columns, that it should commence from the bottom, and that the efforts of the Stewards of the Race Club should be devoted to encouraging local owners rather than by big "stakes to make a bid for outside stables of crack" horses which sweep the board and proceed smiling on their way to exploit some other centre in the "business" of racing. The programme is framed to attract the smallest of local owners, and the Stewards being all local men with a knowledge of most of the animals likely to be entered, it follows that the handicapping will be as good as possible.—*Mail.*

THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I have seen Mr. H. H. Lord's letter in "Capital," but I am afraid he has not understood my letters very clearly. I never said that every nation should encourage exports over imports. What I did say was that no civilized nation favours imports at the expense of exports which I maintain our Currency policy is doing. I will make myself more clear.

Suppose Mr. Lord buys a foreign article, the price of which laid down in India is one sovereign. I want him to pay in rupees at the true value of the coin viz., 1 l.d. to the rupee. This would require about Rs. 21, instead of Rs. 15, which he is now paying. The saving is caused by the false value of the rupee. What is his gain, is the producer's loss, because if he exports one sovereign worth of produce, he is compelled to receive Rs. 15 only, instead of Rs. 21 to which he is entitled with an open Mint. Mr. Lord also does not see how the entire taxes are raised by about 35 per cent. which I say is the case.

If the Government is buying the rupee at 1 l.d., and selling it at 1s. 4d., surely on every rupee, a profit of 5d. is made, and if the entire revenue is Rs. 100 crores, the gain at 5d. per rupee is about £20,833,333, and all this profit is obtained at the expense of the producers. If Mr. Lord has any doubt in his mind, I trust the following extracts from a letter of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 24th November 1879, may dispel it:—

"The Government of India propose that the free coinage of silver shall be restricted so that the rupee shall no longer remain, as at present, simply a piece of silver of a given weight and fineness, but shall in addition to these qualities, bear a fixed relative value to the English Sovereign. The proposal appears open to those objections to a token Currency which have long been recognised by all civilized nations, viz., that instead of being automatic, it must be managed by the Government, and that any such management not only fails to keep a token Currency at par but exposes the Government which undertakes it to very serious difficulties and temptations. It appears too, that the Government of India, in making the present proposal lay them selves open to the same criticisms, as were made upon Governments which have depreciated their Currencies. In general, the object of such Government has been to diminish the amount they have to pay to their Creditors. In the present case, the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they have to receive from their tax payers. Mr. Lord fails to see any real difference in the character of the two transactions.

"If the present level of exchange be due to the depreciation of silver, the Government scheme, if it succeeds, may relieve the Indian Government and others who desire to remit money to England, but this relief will be given at the expense of the Indian tax payer, and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India, including debts due by ryots to money lenders."

The following extract, from a letter from the Indian Government to the Secretary of State 1886, needs no comment from me:—

"Whilst impressing upon the Secretary of State the very serious inconveniences suffered by the financial department of the Government and by the Anglo-Indian official community owing to the fall in the gold price of the rupee, the Government of India freely admitted that, so far from this fall having proved injurious to the people of India, the Indian cultivator appeared to have actually gained."

The Government has legislated in a panic, no doubt with the best of intentions, but seven years of trial have sufficiently proved how fatal the artificial rupee has been to the vital interests of the wealth-producing institutions of the country.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

Bombay, 11th July.

POLO.

BOMBAY JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

THE first two matches of the Bombay Junior Tournament were played yesterday evening under weather conditions decidedly adverse to good play, indeed, at one time in the middle of the second game, the teams were on the point of abandoning further play owing to the slippery state of the ground, but as only one chukker remained it was decided to continue. Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that the play would reach a very high standard so it would be superfluous to criticise the form exhibited by the competing teams. Neither the players nor their ponies were seen to advantage, the state of the ground rendering the play very tame. In the first game, that between the Jackal Club and the Royal Navy, the sailors were heavily handicapped in meeting a team which had probably put in twice as much practice as they had been able to obtain and the result was an easy win for the Jackal Club by several goals. Play was once interrupted by a heavy shower which still further told against the Navy. Owing to the game being commenced at 4·15 not more than a couple of dozen people witnessed it. The second game between Mr. Prevost's team and Colonel Sinclair's team was more even and what promised to prove an interesting struggle was completely ruined by a heavy shower which swept across the ground in the middle of the third chukker. Up to that time Colonel Sinclair's team was leading, the score being: Colonel Sinclair's team 2 goals: Mr. Prevost's team 1 goal and 3 subsidiaries. There was a delay of nearly half an hour on account of the rain and when play was resumed Mr. Prevost's team gradually obtained the upper hand and when the bell went the score stood: Mr. Prevost's team 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries; Colonel Sinclair's team 2 goals. The following were the competing teams:—

Jackal Club.		Navy.
Mr W E Crum, No. 1		Lt H Lavington, No. 1
Mr T W Birkett, No. 2	vs.	Lt E Hughes, No. 2
Mr P F Thesiger, No. 3		Lt R Pere, No. 3
Mr D N Graham, back		Lt H Roe, back

Mr. F. A. Prevost's Team.		Col. Sinclair's Team.
Mr H B John, No. 1		Mr. H Baird, No. 1
Mr E Ballantyne, No. 2	vs.	Major Tenney No. 2
Mr P F Fischer, No. 3		Major Lloyd-ones, No. 3
Mr F A Prevost, back		Col Sinclair, back

Umpires:—No. 1 game, Mr F A Prevost; and No. 2 game Major Clarke.

The following teams will play on Monday at 4-15 p.m.

Oxfordshire Lt. Infy.	v.	Jackal Club.
Maj. Clarke.		Mr. W. E. Crum.
Cap. Dovell Brown.		Mr. T. W. Birkett.
Capt. Dodington.		Hon. P Thesiger.
Mr. O. R. Weatherby.		Mr. D. N. Graham.
5-15 P.M.		
Kirkee, R. A.	v.	Mr. Prevost's team.
Col. Banister.		Mr. F. A. Prevost.
Maj. Geddes.		Mr. E. Ballantyne.
Capt. Swann.		Mr. P. F. Fischer.
Mr. R. Bartholomew.		Mr. H. E. John.

It is understood that the report of the Punjab Government on all the administrative details connected with the North-West Frontier Province will reach the Government of India this week. Every point has been carefully gone into, and it is believed a workable scheme has been devised which will have few drawbacks. The Lieutenant-Governor has received most valuable assistance in the matter from Messrs. Banbury and O'Dwyer, who were placed on special duty so far back as the end of March.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

MR. ASQUITH'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

THE LIBERAL PARTY NOT A PRO-BOER PARTY.

AT the dinner which was given on the 30th ult. at the Liverpool-street Station Hotel to the three unsuccessful Liberal candidates at the last election for Romford, Walthamstow and North West Ham, Mr. Asquith made a most timely and important speech. It was evident that he felt the position which had been created within the ranks of the Liberal party by the speeches of Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt, and by the debate on the refugee camps on the previous Monday in the House of Commons very keenly, and he did not mince matters. He protested most strongly against any member of the party, however exalted his position might be, declaring that other members of the party, who might not see eye to eye with him on the war, were heretics and schismatics who could only be readmitted to the fold after a declaration of their penitence and contrition. And he made a further protest against the idea that any Liberal was obliged to vote for a motion brought forward in the House of Commons by a private Member, no matter what might be the spirit in which it was done. He made the most emphatic protest of all against the idea that the Liberal policy on the war was to be found in the resolution adopted at the Queen's Hall meeting on Wednesday night.

As to the question of the refugee camps, Mr Asquith claimed that every Member of the House of Commons wished that the Boer women and children should be treated with all the humanity that circumstances permitted, although he doubted whether any other policy but that of concentration was possible under the circumstances of the war. He claimed that the British officers and soldiers had behaved with humanity as well as bravery, and said that no war had ever been waged in which both sides had behaved so humanely towards each other. And he indignantly denied that Lord Milner was actuated by any other feelings but those of kindliness and humanity towards the people of South Africa. Altogether, it was a notable speech, and one which ought to do much to clear the air.

Mr. Asquith, on rising, was received with prolonged cheering. He said:—We meet to-night under circumstances almost unexampled in the history of the Liberal party—(cheers)—and in a new situation. I have had appeals made to me by friends for whose judgment I have much respect not to address you to-night—to ignore recent events, and confine myself to prophesying sympathetic things, and to discoursing on the blessings of reunion. (Cheers.) I should be very glad to do so were it not that in my judgment such a course at the present moment would involve a gross dereliction of duty to the Liberal party and to the country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you will, perhaps, allow me to preface what I have to say by one observation of a personal character, especially addressed to my brother Liberals here and outside. If I talk to-night—as I shall do—both strongly and plainly, I venture to submit, without hope, undue egotism, that I have some little claim to be listened to. (Cheers.) For the best part of ten years I have sat in what is called the inner councils of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) During that time I have served under four successive Leaders, with each of whom I have worked loyally and cordially. (Cheers.) I can honestly say that from first to last that has been my main and governing endeavour, amid all the embarrassments, personal and political, with which for years past our party has been afflicted. (Cheers.) It has been my governing aim, so far as possible, to strive for harmony where friction might be avoided—(cheers)—for reconciliation where differences could be bridged over without sacrifice of principles—and above all, and before all, for the reconstruction of an united and militant Liberal party—(cheers)—which I have long believed, and which I still believe, to be the supreme and capital need of the country and the Empire. (Prolonged cheers.) During the last two years, since the outbreak of the war, there have been amongst us differences of opinion as to its origin, and the causes which led to it—differences deep-seated, far-reaching and acute. I confess I had hoped in so far as they related, and they did relate mainly to the affairs of the past, we should now be content to leave them to be determined by the ultimate tribunal—the judgment of history. (Cheers.)

"TO INGEMINATE PEACE."

During the last six months it has been my primary object at every Liberal meeting which I have addressed, in every Liberal company in which I have found myself, to preach union, and to urge concentration. Even at the risk of worrying my friends, I would use the description which Clarendon gives of Lord Falkland "to ingeminate the word Peace," and though I had hoped that these efforts, in which, so far as I have taken any part in them, have had the most loyal and energetic co-operation from members of all sections of our party, were bearing fruit, it appears that there are people who will not have it so, and within the last week, without, so far as I know, any provocation of any sort or kind, a challenge has been deliberately, and even defiantly, thrown down, which in view of the circumstances in which it was made is would be

dency of another, but that there may arise out of the scene at present of so much desolation and ruin, the fabric of a free, federated, self-governing South African dominion. (Loud cheers.) I say again these views may be right, or they may be wrong. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Right.") But are we to be told that a man or a body of men who hold our views are to be regarded as apostates to the Liberal faith—(loud cries of "No")—and are not to be readmitted to the Liberal fold except upon terms of renunciation and penance? (Cries of "No.") I demur to the jurisdiction. (Cheers.) I know of no authority in the Liberal party, Pontifical or other, which has the power to pronounce this sentence, whether of excommunication or of absolution, and we shall be faced, when these distractions are over—and God grant that they may be soon—with the struggle, which our party has always, and successfully waged in the past, against every form of political inequality and social injustice. (Cheers.) I have said what I had to say in terms which, although plain, are, I hope, free from offence.

REUNION.

For two reasons, one a party reason, and the other what I may call a reason of national policy, free from the party point of view, I have thought it right to be as clear and definite as I can, because I believe me, gentlemen—and I speak, I know to many who do not hold my views upon this particular topic, and who are just as good Liberals as I—you cannot have and never will have real reunion or genuine co-operation in the Liberal party except upon terms of mutual tolerance and reciprocal respect. (Cheers.) It is better, in my opinion, that we should differ openly and frankly than that we should pretend to be at one when we are not; or still worse that any section among us should exult in the supposed capture and humiliation of another. (Cheers.)

I have said what I have because I wish it to be understood, so far as words of mine can carry weight, that such a declaration as that to which I have referred, such resolutions as were last night passed at a meeting in London, are not to be taken as in any sense an authoritative expression of the opinion of the Liberal party. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have always agreed with those who say that whatever opinion we may have about the origin of the war, we ought not to hesitate to criticise the methods in which it is conducted. (Hear.) With that view I entirely agree. Allow me to give you two illustrations. I think the policy which was carried on in the autumn of last year of farm burning was a great military and political blunder. And I would apply even a stronger name to the discrimination which appears to have been shown in giving rations to the women in the camps according as to whether their husbands were or were not fighting. (Cheers.) But all these points we ought to keep perfectly apart from our views as the righteousness or the unrighteousness of the war. (Cheers.) In my humble opinion there is no ground for a general charge of inhumanity against either side. We have heard from time to time terrible stories of supposed atrocities committed by the Boer leaders and the Boer soldiers, I believe these have been gross exaggerations, if not suffer fiction and although there may have been isolated cases—it would be a wonder if there were not—in which the Boers have shown callousness and cruelty, yes upon the whole every fair-minded man must say that the humanity which our have enemies have shown is only equalled by their courage. (Cheers.) Hat, gentlemen, I would say the same of our own generals, officers, and soldiers—(cheers)—and I am almost ashamed to have to say such a thing, but I am speaking from a knowledge derived from a long and intimate acquaintance of him—I have to say that there is no man throughout the British Empire who is more permeated with the sentiments of humanity than Lord Milner himself. (Loud cheers.) And yet on Monday last I heard a Member of the House of Commons say, in the course of debate, that Lord Milner had caused his name to go down to posterity by callousness and cruelty. (Shame.) I make no comment, but I have said before and I say here again, that the verdict of history will show that the campaign in South Africa will compare favourably with any of the great campaigns which have been fought in the past for humanity and generous treatment of their opponents by each other (Cheers).

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Let me refer to a question which is just now properly agitating the public mind—the concentration camps into which the Boer women and children are gathered. A debate was raised on Monday night in the House of Commons—a debate which I considered premature, because the necessary information was not in our possession, and we had not then in our hands any adequate materials upon which to form a judgment. It was for this reason, and because of the temper and spirit in which the debate was initiated, that I declined to vote for the motion. But I protest against the idea, that, when a motion of this kind is brought forward by a private Member on his own responsibility, every Member of the party is not perfectly free, without suffering any imputations on his loyalty to the party, to follow the dictates of his own judgment. (Cheers.) That is a most preposterous figment of the imagination, that was ever invented by a journalist in search of copy. (Cheers.) But there are grave and serious questions which still remain to be discussed in the light of fuller knowledge in relation to the scamps. The policy of concentration itself is one as to which I can only say that in view of the state of things which existed in South Africa in February, I am not my self satisfied that any other way of treating these women and children could have been found, which would not have involved them in greater suffering. We have had some startling and melancholy figures as to the rate of mortality in the camps. We have been told by a lady, whose energy and philanthropy it is impossible to overpraise, tales of suffering which a man must have a very hard heart indeed if he can read them unmoved Let these things be inquired into as quickly as possible; but for heaven's sake remember we have got enough to quarrel about without making imputations upon each other's comparative lack of humanity or philanthropy. (Cheers.) No one in this room seriously in his heart believes that there is any want of compassion on the part of any of us for these unfortunate victims of the war. (Cheers.) There is not one of us who would not strain every nerve to alleviate these sufferings, and as soon as possible to bring them to an end.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

One final word I see a great deal has been said about what is called the policy of "unconditional surrender." I do not know who advocates the policy of unconditional surrender. I never met a Liberal who did; and if we are to judge from the solemn and oft-repeated assurances of his Majesty's Government, they do not either. But, speaking as a Liberal to Liberals, I would say. Do we differ about it really? Let me tell you my views as to the annexation of the Boer Republics.

THE NECESSITY OF ANNEXATION.

I may say that I was one of those at the beginning of the war who had deemed it possible not to interfere with the political status of the Republics; not to incorporate them as part and parcel of the British Empire. I was a reluctant convert to the necessity of annexation, and I have not found among all my friends one who does not agree that the independence of these two Republics is impossible. But there is another point upon which I think there is clearly complete agreement, and that is that there must be an intermediate era of resettlement before you can endow these States with the full machinery of autonomous government. That the arrangements which are to be made may be made entirely and single-mindedly with a view to the ultimate establishment of self-government is the hope and belief of every Liberal among us, and the ultimate goal of our policy in South Africa is the reconstruction of a free, federated dominion on the model of Canada or Australia—(cheers)—in which both the now estranged races can sit down side by side without the sacrifice of self-respect, and work together to promote the common advantage of what will then be their common country. (Cheers.) I am not under any delusions. I do not say, it is idle to say, that the ravages and bitterness of this unhappy war will leave no survival; but when we ask what is our policy as regards the future, I believe the more we discuss the matter the less our differences will appear to be, and the stronger our conviction that, even upon these lines, this terrible tangle can be unravelled. (Cheers.)

THE CHANCES OF HEROIC COMEDY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Whether we shall ever have in England a new tradition of poetic comedy it is difficult at present to say, but we shall assuredly never have it until we realise that comedy is built upon everlasting foundations in the nature of things, that it is not a thing too light to capture, but too deep to plumb. Mons. Rostand, in his description of the Battle of Wagram, does not shrink from bringing about the Duke's ears the frightful voices of actual battle, of men torn by crows, and suffocated with blood, but when the Duke, terrified at these dreadful appeals, asks them for their final word, they all cry together "Vive l'Empereur!" Mons. Rostand perhaps did not know that he was writing an allegory. To me that field of Wagram is the field of the modern war of literature. We hear nothing but the voice of pain; the whole is one phonograph of horror. It is right that we should hear these things, it is right that not one of them should be silenced; but these cries of distress are not in life as they are in modern are the only voices, they are the voices of men but not the voice of man. When questions finally and seriously as to their conception of their destiny, men have from the beginning of time answered in a thousand philosophies and religions with a single voice and in a sense most sacred and tremendous, "Vive l'Empereur."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Popat Trikum, was charged with committing an assault upon one Radhee, a woman. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Moozamdar.

During the morning further evidence was adduced by the prosecution to prove that while the girl was engaged dancing in a passage of the chawl, she was dragged into one of the rooms where the alleged assault was committed by the accused. The latter in defence, alleged that what he did was done with the consent of the woman. The jury, after consultation returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

AN INGENIOUSLY FORGED HOONDEE.

Allawoodin Nazicodin and Ahmedoodin Nazicodin, brothers, were charged, the first accused with using as genuine a forged document, a hoondee for Rs. 1,500, and with cheating; and the second accused with abetment in the commission of the offences. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Padshaw and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

The opening statement of counsel shewed that, in January 1901, the two accused committed an ingenious though simple fraud. It was alleged that in the month referred to, the first accused proceeded to Delhi, where he purchased two genuine hoondies, one for Rs. 1,500 and another for Rs. 2,500. Afterwards they had an exact copy of the genuine hoondie for Rs. 1,500 made out, payable to a man named Safuruzadin. The first accused on returning to Bombay, was met by his brother, the second accused, and they were afterwards taken by another man to the firm of Goolabrae Huckamooud, to whom the forged hoondis was presented, and by whom it was paid the same evening. The false hoondie was in due course sent to the original drawer who did not then look upon it as being a false one. The first accused then returned to Delhi, where he resold the genuine hoondie to the person from whom it was purchased. The latter then sent the document to Bombay, where it was paid, but on its being returned to the original drawer, the fraud was discovered. By that time the two accused had absconded, but about a year afterwards, were arrested at Delhi.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. Several witnesses were examined until the evening, when the Court adjourned the further enquiry until this (Friday) morning.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A GERMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, George Henry Schwalm, a German, was prosecuted by Inspector Jones, before T. J. Straugman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of dishonestly inducing Pestonji B. Mehta, a Jeweller of Meadow Street, to deliver to him a diamond ring and four gold studs of the collective value of Rs. 341 and thereby cheating him in respect of those articles. The accused was further charged with cheating in respect of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 165, the property of the Reliance Watch Company, Mr. Vallabhdas, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 9th instant accused called at Mehta's Jewellery shop and asked to be shown diamond rings. This was done and he selected one from the show case. He next selected 4 gold studs. The price of the former was settled at Rs. 325 and the latter at Rs. 10. Before, however, the price was settled, accused gave the shopkeeper a gold chain valued Rs. 25 for repairs. The accused then took the diamond ring and the studs, promising to pay the price on the 15th idem. He also passed a receipt for the same and gave his address: "G. H. Schwalm, Government Political Department, Secretariat." The following day complainant sent his servant to the Secretariat and ascertained that there was no one of the name and description of the accused there. Yesterday morning accused turned up at the complainant's shop and inquired if the chain had been repaired. The shop-keeper, whose suspicions had already been aroused, taxed him for giving a false address and was going to arrest him, when accused threw the ring at him and absconded. Complainant and two others gave chase, arrested him and gave him into police custody. Inspector Jones recovered the studs from the accused's residence on Frere Road. Subsequent inquiries led to the recovery of the gold watch and chain, which accused seemed to have obtained from the Reliance Watch Company in a similar way. On that occasion he had given his address as "Government Political Department, Government House" The defence was that accused was to receive money on the 15th instant (by the next mail) from his father in Germany, that a telegram was received on the 27th ultimo to say that the money had been despatched and that his intention was not dishonest, as he was in a position to pay the price of the articles on the date fixed.

The case was adjourned till to-day to enable the accused to obtain a copy of his telegram from the Government Telegraph Office. The magistrate ordered the accused on bail

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Mr. Samuel Jamieson, Station Master, and his Deputy, Mr. Rambhaji Sambhaji Dengve, have lately been transferred, on public grounds, to Kasara and Nasik respectively.

Sirdar Bahadur Javalekar and Mr. Reubin Judha, of Messrs. Graham and Co., did their best to bring a long standing dispute of their co-religionists to an end, and reconciled the men of both factions to pray together in the Synagogue on Saturday last. It reflects great credit upon the Sirdar Bahadur and Mr. Reubin, the head-men of the Jewish community at Thana.

It is stated that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted by the late Diwan Bahadur Laxuman Jagannath Vaidya to the Educational Fund of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabboo Education Societies of Thana and Bombay, for which the Societies have now sent in their applications.

On Monday last Sambhoo Mahar, a Goanese servant, and a cook named M'Call, belonging to Mr. Poole, Abkari Inspector of Thana, went in a Kolí's small boat to seize young water-fowls in the Kopneshvar Tank, and while catching the birds their boat capsized and M'Call was drowned.

Ganpat, a Kunbi cultivator of Chawk in Alibag Zillah was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana for murdering his wife with a hatchet on the 2nd ultimo and sentenced to transportation for life yesterday.

One inch and twenty-six cents of rain fell here yesterday. The total fall of rain up to date (10th) is forty-three inches and twenty cents, and the total fall to the same date last year (1900) was twelve inches and ten cents.

References are already beginning to reach the Punjab Government regarding the interpretation of the Land Alienation Bill.

It was reported in the spring that a glacier had blocked up the Shingshal Valley in the Hunza Nagar country, forming a small lake. The latest news shows that the ice dam melted gradually, and the water escaped without doing damage to the bridges on the Hunza River below.

An amusing story is told illustrating the simple credulity of the country-people in remote districts. The scene is the borders of Durrang adjacent to the mountains. The people of the village were instructed to invariably report any death which might occur among them. An elephant giving up the ghost shortly after the receipt of the order, it was decided by a village council that the circumstance was of the nature of the news required by the Government. Accordingly a deputation was sent to the nearest "Thana," that spot of the Divine Justice of the Empress of India. The Police listened with eagerness and hastened to return with the villagers. Arrived at the scene of the elephant's demise, the constable ejaculated, "It is indeed a great death." Then stooping over the lifeless animal he measured, native-wise, by the length of his forearm, from elbow to fingertip, ek, do, again and again "nau," dosh. The constable gravely gazed at the villagers. Truly said he it is a great death. The innocent villagers listened with awe—and sorrow—. What is to pay they said. The officer of the Divine Justice replies A big death truly—dosh hat—a very big death. The great Maharani may accept Rs. 10. Comment, as the phrase goes, would be superfluous.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external diseases. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kindneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "Instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well-rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

SOMALILAND FIELD FORCE.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT SOMALI.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer" under date Somali, 4th June writes:—The expeditionary force against the Mad Mullah started from Burao on the 23rd May last. Marching S. E. and passing in succession Bir, Oadwein, Bohotla' Elnabo, Eyl Dab, it arrived here on the 31st May, having marched (deducting time spent at Bir waiting for important information) on an average 24 miles a day. This can be put down as a good all round performance, when it is taken into consideration that throughout we were in the enemy's country, and that our column included some 600 camels carrying water, supplies &c. At Somali Colonel Swayne determined to leave this heavy tail, and to push forward as rapidly as possible hoping to bring the Mullah to battle at Yaheli, two days, march further on. Captain McNeill, Argyll, and Sutherland Highlanders, Lieutenant Murray, East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant Lamprey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Younghusband, Bedfordshire Regiment, were assigned the duty of defending Somali with some 250 rifles and 150 spearmen and one Maxim against the very probable attack of some of the Dholbante tribesmen. Four thousand camels that had been looted from the enemy two days before had also to be protected, and more than one good judge of the Somalis confidently anticipated that the Mullah, hearing of the two columns, would in all probability give the slip to the stronger one and by a quick outflanking march take the weaker column by surprise, attack their zeriba by a spear rush, and so possess himself of all the rifles, ammunition, stores, &c. together with the camels, 4 600 odd, including our own transport ones. This naturally appeared to be the one move above all others that might bring him good results, as if successful he would certainly be able to give the first column a great amount of trouble with the additional arms and ammunition he would have captured from us.

Captain McNeill determined to lose no opportunity of putting the place in a proper state of defence. A strong zeriba was formed for the men, stores, &c., and another, on lower ground, and commanded on all sides by the first, was constructed for the camels, &c. The Maxim was placed on a cairn of stones at the top end of the main zeriba on rising ground, and could from its position sweep all sides of both zeribas. The hedges were built on the low principle so as to enable the men to fire over, instead of through them, but made up for this in being about 5 yards thick. Outside all, we had three lines of barbed wire entanglements, reaching from 20 yards out to 150 yards of the hedges.

The first column left us at about 4 p. m. on the 1st instant, and we had not long to wait before seeing signs of the enemy on the hills to the south. On the 2nd instant at about 3 p. m. our scouts came in with the intelligence that large bodies of the enemy's horsemen were advancing under cover of the hills to the south at about 2,000 yards distant. Soon we could see them coming over the crest, advancing by troops apparently in perfect order and in regular formation. Following these we could make out crowds of footmen surging over the hills, these, however, not in the same formation as the horsemen, but all crowed together. It soon became apparent that it was their intention to capture our camels, which had been out grazing until the first alarm had been given, and which were now being driven in with all possible speed. Arriving at about 1,000 yards most of the horsemen dismounted, only some 100 (evidently leaders) remaining in the saddle, and the whole force advanced in long sweeping lines, maintaining a rough interval between the men and keeping up at the same time a brisk fire, from (judging by the different reports) a variety of guns from the '303 to the old muzzle-loading smooth-bore, plenty of bullets whistling over the zeribas. After a great amount of trouble we had now managed to get all the camels safely inside, and waiting till the first line reached about 600 yards we opened independent fire. The result was never in doubt, for although they rushed forward with the utmost pluck and determination up to within 300 yards of the zeriba their loss was too heavy, and with men falling all around they broke and fell back to the hills. It was not over yet, and we could hear the various leaders collecting their men together and haranguing them preparatory to another attempt. At about 6 o'clock they again formed up and coming forward in a perfectly cool and collected manner they once more, through sheer pluck, struggled up to within 300 yards before failing back under our heavy fire. It was now pretty dark, the moon being quite obscured, except for short intervals, by thick clouds, and rather a trying time followed, as up till about 11 o'clock parties of the enemy were ranging about, and on two occasions by sudden rushes managed to get right up to the lower end of the cattle zeriba. By information, and by what we saw ourselves, we estimated the Mullah's force at 500 horsemen and 2,000 footmen. In the morning we could see large numbers of dead lying all round the zeribas, but no time was given us for a closer search, as at about 9 a.m. we saw that we were in for it again. Thousands of foot-men were massing on the hills, and soon the advance commenced in one long line, about four deep, extending from our extreme left to far beyond our right. It became apparent that a frontal and right flank attack was to be the order, and this proved correct, for arriving at about 700 yards the whole left of the line swung round and we found our front and right hotly engaged. Evidently inspired by the Mullah's presence, for that he in person directed the operations there is no doubt, and probably smarting under his taunts at their failures on the previous day, they came along in one great thick line, and from 600 yards rushed forward with much dash and gallantry up to within 150 yards of the main zeriba on the front, while on the right some 50 spearmen gained the very walls of the enclosure, where a hand-to-hand fight took place, small reinforcements arriving at an opportune moment cleared the zeriba of all danger.

This was apparently the Mullah's great and final effort, as after he had retired behind the hills in confusion, we soon learnt from our scouts that he had retreated with all his force due south. After the fight we counted 190 dead Dholbantas on the field, and from some prisoners we learn that their total loss in killed and wounded amounted to 600.

From reliable information the Mullah's force on this day was 5,000 to 6,000, but our total loss was ten killed and nine wounded.

All praise is due to this little force at Samali, only partially broken to discipline, for the plucky manner in which they kept some twelve times their number at a safe distance during three determined attacks, more especially to the four British officers who and throughout the whole time kept these men in hand, and by using them to the best advantage, inflicted a lesson on the Mullah and his following severe enough to be felt throughout the whole country for a considerable time to come. It is extremely doubtful whether he will again venture on fighting, and even should he be so inclined, we fancy that he will fail to find sufficient followers, after the lesson they have received, who are willing to again throw in their lot with a leader who has so badly misled them.

The latest news from the first column is to the effect that the Mounted Infantry have still further scattered the Dholbantas, who are now only endeavouring to clear out as fast a possible. Colonel Swayne hopes to effect a junction with the Aboyssinians at Bohotla, and then working together to hem in and ultimately capture the Mullah.

HIGH COURT.—July 12.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

For Judgment.

2867-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lallcobhoy vs Mawjee Dayal—Kanga and P.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1141—In person—Arjoon Naron Thucker vs Thucker Tokersey Indowjee and others—Muljee and R.

1144—Wadia and G—Sha Damjee Kessowjee and another vs Vasanjee Umersey and another—Matubhai J and M Part heard.

1119—Nana and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payni G S and M.

1145—Edgelow G and W—Ramdas Oodhowdas and another vs Bai Rijibai widow—Tyabjee and Co.

1150—In person (a pauper)—Ahmaram Vithuldas vs Kullian-das Vithaldas Mehta—Edgelow G and W.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

1451—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Essie Mahomed v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Abdoola, &c.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

687-00—Molvi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dawjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Kart heard.

293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs M D de Souza and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

210-00—N M Cama—C de Silva vs D A Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

133-00—S B and Noble (for pauper,—Wittabai and others vs Mangilia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.

691-00—Craigie L and O—Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy vs Mahomed Hoosen Makba and others—F F Pavri.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Co, Ltd.

Matubhai J and M—Vussonjee Tricumjee and others—Petitioners.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mill Co, Ltd.

Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company—Petitioners.

Long Causes.

67 00—Captain and V—Javervahu vs Chutterbhuj Morarjee—Little and Co—Part heard.

82-00—S B and Noble—F F Fischer vs S J Tellery—Daphtary and F.

356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vurdhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassaya and others—Captain and V.

210-99—Edgelow G and W—Hejee Mahomed Mehdey Mulek &c, vs Sir Edward E A Sassoon Bart and others—Crawford B and Co.

784-00—Mulla and M—Parkradas Tokersey and others vs Bhimbhai Ladha and others—D D Romer.

33 371-01—M Allapa Bassappa Warad vs Balkisandas Thakordas and another—Payne G S and M.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 9th July 1901 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—No rain during week. River at Kotri on 9th, 12 feet 4 4-5 inches against 15 feet 2 2-5 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation progressing. Insufficiency of water in many places. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 13, of jowari 18, of bajri 16, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 1 4-5 inches against 11 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Kharif operations and rice transplantation continue. Water still deficient in canals. Seedlings much affected. Garang Canal in Sukkur taluka ceased to flow. Locusts appeared in 2 talukas but did no damage. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of wheat 15, of barley 19, of bajri 21, and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif sowings continue. Locusts appeared in 1 taluka, but did no damage. Water supply deficient. Cattle in good condition in 10 talukas and in fair condition in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, but deficiency apprehended in 2 talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 21, of wheat from 10 to 22, of jowari from 15, and of wheat from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry kurbi varying from 1 1-2 to 3 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowing progressing. Jowari sprouts partially injured by locusts in Thul taluka and by crickets in Jacobabad and Kandkot talukas, and hence it is sown again. Many locusts dying from parasites and cultivators destroying other in some places. Deficiency of water in Eden-Begari Canal in Shahdadpur taluka, and generally in others. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 6 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 10 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif sowings continue. Rice seedlings being damaged by rats and crickets in Umarkot taluka. Water supply still deficient in Umarkot taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains slightly rising in Nagar and Chachra talukas and steady elsewhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 6th July 1901)—Rain during week, 42 cents as Parantij, 75 cents at Modasa, none elsewhere; for season 1 inch 80 cents at Ahmedabad. Lands being tilled. Sowing of bajri commenced in parts of the eastern talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16, of bajri 15, of wheat 19 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 44-0-0 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 13 cents at Halol. Sowing operations in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 15 1-2 and of maize 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 8th July 1901.)—Rain during week throughout the district, 2 inches 62 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 6 inches 16 cents at Borsad, minimum 51 cents at Thasra; for season 2 inches 71 cents at Kaira in the district maximum 6 inches 32 cents at Borsad, minimum 2 inches 76 cents at Matar. Sowing operations commenced throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition; 667 bullocks given from takavi charitable grants during week. Price of bajri 15 5-28, of rice 10 2-7, of wheat 8 23 2-4, of bavto 10 5-9 and of jowari 16 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 10 inches 37 cents at Broach, minimum 1 inch 37 cents at Jambusar; for season maximum 16 inches 37 cents at Broach, minimum 31 cents at Jambusar. Lands ready for cultivation. Sowing of dangar and cotton commenced. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient; the want wherever it is felt, is being supplied from takavi grants. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district 7 inches 9 cents at Surat, in the district, maximum 4 inches 75 cents at Bulsar, minimum 1 inch 5 cents at Olpad; for season 9 inches 76 cents at Surat, maximum 29 inches 33 cents at Padi, minimum 2 inches 3 cents at Olpad. Mahua wanted in Olpad taluka and parts of Mandvi taluka. Sowing of rice commenced in Chorasi taluka and in progress in Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Transplantation of rice seedlings commenced in Chikhli and Pardi talukas. Sowing of jowari and other crops nearly completed in Pardi taluka and in progress elsewhere except in Olpad taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 6th; total of week 9 inches, total to date 97 inches 6 cents, being 5 inches 90 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 3rd and 5th, 2° cool on 4th and 7th, 4° cool on 6th, 1° warm on 8th and 2° warm on 9th. Vapour in air normal from 3rd to 7th, and excessive on 8th and 9th. Abnormal wind from east-south east on 3rd and 4th, from north-west on 8th and from north on 9th; wind normal on 5th, 6th and 7th.

Thana.—Good rain during week throughout the district, 17 inches 61 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 71 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 14 inches 74 cents at Umbargaon; for season 42 inches 5 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 38 inches 78 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 15 inches 56 cents at Mahim. Transplantation in progress. Rice plants in good condition. Locusts not yet disappeared from Kalpan and Murbad talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary, except at Bhiwndi, where the price of rice 2nd sort is 10 1-4 seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 11 inches 87 cents at Roha, maximum 5 inches 17 cents at Panvel. Transplantation in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Good rain during week throughout the district, maximum 16 inches 49 cents at Rajapur, minimum 7 inches 80 cents at Malvan. Tilling and sowing almost over. Transplantation progressing. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice with has fallen and of nagli which has risen at Malvan. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 55 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 10 seers 4 tolas at Rajapur to 11 seers 37 tolas at Devgad. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 10 seers 46 tolas per rupee, and in the districts varying from 13 seers 40 tolas at Vengurla to 15 seers at Malvan.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 37 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 7 inches 15 cents at Bhusaval, minimum 23 cents at Navapur; for season 7 inches 59 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 6 inches 8 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout the district. Agricultural stock not sufficient for cultivation; deficiency being met from takavi grants. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—Seventy-two cents of rain during week and 3 inches 98 cents for season at Nasik. More rain wanted throughout the district especially in the north-west of Yeola and Nandgaon talukas and in the west and south-west of Malegaon taluka. No rain in the western part of Bagian taluka. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation almost completed. Sowing of jowari, til and cotton commenced in parts of Malegaon, Nandgaon and Bagian talukas. Sowing of vari and nagli completed and transplantation commenced. Sowing of rice in progress in Peint taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition; deficiency of agricultural stock being met from takavi grants. Scarcity of water being lessened by recent rain. Price of wheat slightly risen in Nasik taluka and fallen in Igatpuri taluka. Price of bajri fallen in Chandor taluka and of nagli slightly risen in Peint taluka. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 8 seers 32 tolas, of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas, and of nagli 14 seers 56 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, 59 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district, maximum 4 inches 95 cents at Rahuri, minimum 48 cents at Shrigonda; for season 8 inches 19 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 8 inches 36 cents at Rahuri, minimum 1 inch 20 cents at Akola. More rain wanted in Parner, Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Akola talukas for sowing kharif crops. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Fodder supply and cattle in fair condition. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Ahmednagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week throughout the district 3 inches 15 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 4 inches 76 cents at Maval, minimum 29 cents at Sirur; for season 12 inches 88 cents at Poona, in the district, maximum 14 inches 29 cents at Mulshi, minimum 4 inches 91 cents at Sirpur. Sowing of kharif crops continues throughout the district. Kharif crops already sown are in good condition, but are in need of more rain in Sirur, Shirnthalsi and Haveli talukas and Dhond peta. More rain wanted especially for rice and nagli crops in Maval taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 27 lbs, 12 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs., and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 6th July 1901).—Rain during week throughout the district, 4 inches 11 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 43 cents at Malsiras, minimum 27 cents at Karmala; for season 11 inches 82 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 53 cents at Malsiras, minimum 1 inch 98 cents at Pandharpur. More rain wanted in Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas. Lands ready everywhere for kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in Sholapur, Basi, Madha and Malsiras talukas, and in parts of other talukas where rainfall has been sufficient. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where scarcity is being felt. Cattle in pretty fair condition, but generally insufficient for agricultural operations; deficiency being met from takavi and charitable grants; bullocks are also hired for the purpose. Price of jowari risen in Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, fallen in Madha taluka, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of other food-grains and fodder stationary.

Satara.—Rain during week throughout the district, 56 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 2 inches 24 cents at Patan, minimum 13 cents at Vaiva. Good rainfall commenced from Saturday last. Germinated crops in good condition. Supply of grain and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains fallen in two talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 20 lbs. 32 tolas, of bajri 22 lbs. 8 tolas, of grass 125 lbs., and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week throughout the district, 31 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 46 cents at Indi minimum 7 cents at Bagalkot. Kharif sowing in progress except in parts of Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas. Seedlings of kharif crops in good condition, except in parts of Badami taluka where they are damaged by insects. Agricultural stock sufficient in four talukas; in others deficiency being met from takavi grants. Average price of jowari 11 seers 6 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 4 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 15 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 14 chataks, and of karbi 150 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the districts, 8 inches 31 cents at Chandgad, 5 inches 40 cents at Khanapur, 2 inches 70 cents at Belgaum and below 1 inch elsewhere. Good rain at Belgaum, Chandgad and Khanapur. More rain urgently wanted elsewhere. Standing rice crops in good condition. Sowing of Kharif crops in progress in Parasgad taluka. Water supply deficient in Athni taluka. Average price of rice 18 and of jowri 23 lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district ranging from 1 inch 22 cents at Hangal to 2 cents at Nargund. Sowing of rice completed. Sowing of early jowari continues, except in Mundargi and Nargund pethas where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Standing rice and other early crops in fair condition, but are in need of heavy showers. Fodder supply deficient in one taluka. Agricultural stock generally sufficient for cultivation except in a few places where deficiency is being supplied from takavi grants. Price of rice and jowari at Dharwar 23 lbs. 22 tolas each per rupee. Price of karbi stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 11 inches 94 cent, and Kumta minimum 1 inch 83 cents at Mundgod. Sowing of kharif crops still continues. Transplantation commenced in some places. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 26 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—One inch 23 cents of rain during week, and 4 inches 45 cents for season at Rajkot. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of lands for cultivation progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Average price of jowari 14 seers 43 tolas and of gram 13 seers 26 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches at Bhoika, minimum 9 cents at Dasad. Weather warm. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Price of bajri 13 1-2 and of jowari 14 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 85 cents and for season 5 inches 72 cents at Baroda. Sowing operations commenced everywhere except in two talukas in Amreli Division. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition; deficiency of bullocks, wherever it is felt, is being met from takavi grants. Price of bajri 29, of jowari

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE's a good story going the rounds about the King and Sir Thomas Lipton. Of course it is an invention; but it is funny, and the joke carries no sting. It is represented that the King, after he had distributed the medals to the South African soldiers, said something to Sir Thomas about the new Order which would come by-and-by to those whom he intended to honour; and "an Order may come your way," said His Majesty—so goes the story—to Sir Thomas. It shall be promptly attended to," is the alleged reply of the great merchant.

There was a large gathering at the first of the famous Osterly Park Saturdays. The beautiful house and grounds of Lord Jersey have been too often described to require being again described. But they never cease to excite admiration. The house' stately and yet comfortable, has inside of it some of the most priceless treasures of England. The tapestry is especially wondrous; indeed, the visitors, especially if ladies with a love of decoration, always give an involuntary exclamation of admiration when they enter the tapestry room. But these are only part of the glories of a house whose every corner has something historic. Lord Jersey—one of the most amiable, simple, delightful hosts in London—is only too glad to show his visitors everything they desire to see: and there is really no home in England where the guest is made as immediately at home and at ease, owing to the infinite tact and the very large good-nature of the host and the hostess. Lady Jersey, with her fine, gentle, dark eyes, her still girlish beauty of figure and her delightful expression, is ideal in her home. If one wants to realise the perfect simplicity and modesty and good breeding of the English man and woman of high family, Lord and Lady Jersey are the best of models to see.

Some six foot two high, with broad shoulders, with fair hair and laughing blue eyes, M. Labori looks rather like a good natural Teutonic giant than a Frenchman. He certainly required all his colossal strength to withstand the tremendous strain of the last week; for the hospitality of London, generous and princely as it is, is also tremendously trying. Poor Sir Henry Stanley, when he was the lion of a London season, declared that it was worse than the journey through Africa; and his health broke down under the strain, and was never really as good again. But bad as his experiences were, they pale into insignificance before the achievements which M. Labori and his charming and devoted wife had to perform in their short visit—largely, doubtless, because they were compelled by circumstances to pack their visit into such a short space.

On the Tuesday of last week I was bidden to a lunch to M. Labori at the house of Max Hecht: M Labori was a little late, for he had already had two breakfasts, and when the lunch was half through, he had to rise and rush off to a second lunch. It was with Mr. Knowles of the "Nineteenth Century," and was fixed for two o'clock. Poor M. Labori arrived at twenty minutes to three, which was not so bad considering that he had to cover the ground between Belsize Park Gardens and the comfortable and quaint house under Queen Anne's Mansions, where the famous editor dwells. I don't know how many engagements there were in the afternoon, but M. Labori had a dinner, a visit to a theatre, and finally wound up his day at a great supper at the house of Sir James Blyth in Portland Place. I had received an invitation for that function, but I had broken down by eleven o'clock, and had to go home to bed.

Max Mecht made an excellent host—kind, thoughtful, and above all things, not exacting; for he just made a few remarks—a sentence or two of touching and feeling eloquence, and M. Labori replied also with but two or three sentences; and to preserve the entire informality of the whole affair, neither rose from his seat. It was a very moving little scene, with much to think of and ponder over even during the short interval it lasted. I would not have missed it for a good deal.

I was told by the correspondent of a Paris journal that there was such a nervous dread of reviving even the recollection of the terrible Dreyfus affair in France that the papers had resolved to make little if any, mention of the truly extraordinary reception which M. Labori got in London. But Mr. O'Donnell the correspondent of the *Temps*, broke through the boycott with a column of description, and the other papers had to follow suit. Of the many things that are to be admired in M. Labori, his remarkable tact and discretion during his visit to London are to be counted; for he might easily have said things which while acknowledging the generosity of his English welcome, might have wounded the legitimate susceptibilities of his countrymen. But not one syllable passed his eloquent and even exuberant lips which could have been even tortured into an offence.

"Mr. Astor has been entertaining a series of week-end house parties during the months of May and June, when the famous grounds and woods at Cliveden are, of course, to be seen at their very best. A saloon brings the guests to Taplow station on Saturday by one of the splendid riverside trains run by the Great Western. On Sunday morning, Mr. Astor and some of his guests are usually to be seen at the picturesque little Hedsor Church, just outside the grounds of Cliveden. A launch is always provided for a trip on the river in the afternoon. Mr. Astor does not use his own launch Mignonette, which is too small for the purpose, but engages a larger boat. Owing to the difficulty of getting through the crush at Boulter's Lock, the party usually go up stream to Marlow. A fortnight ago Sir Redvers Buller was one of Mr. Astor's guests, and was recognised by the people at Cookham Lock, and came in for the usual cheering, to the amusement of his fellow guests.

"The week-end finds several M.P.'s up the river. Mr. W. H. Grenfell, who has just returned from a fishing cruise in the Mediterranean, has entertained one or two week-end parties at Taplow Court, and has been out in his favourite craft—a racing punt—on one or two occasions. Sir F. Milner has taken a house at Maidenhead for the season. Mr. Hudson Kearley has built a charming house in the Elizabethan style on the cliffs overlooking Hurley, a mile or two above Warlow. His trim electric launch, Avalon, is one of the fastest boats of the kind in the district. The Hon. W. F. D. Smith is the lucky owner of one of the finest riverside houses—Greenlands, near Henley—and as an old New College oarsman, naturally prefers rowing and sculling to any other form of river work.

When the new Governor of Chelsea Hospital (writes a Colonial correspondent) was Governor of Queensland, where he won widespread popularity, he was once greatly touched by a simple incident that occurred when he was on a visit to one of the up-country districts. There was a public function at which all the local residents had gathered, and at its conclusion there was a call for three cheers for the Governor. After these had been given a grizzled old "bushwhacker" stepped forward and shouted, 'Three cheers for a soldier and a gentleman," a call that was heartily responded to. Sir Henry Norman reached across and warmly shook hands with the old fellow, in whom he presently recognised a non. com. comrade of the Mutiny days, who had been in and out of many a tough corner with him. The veteran had tramped in some hundreds of miles from the "backblocks" to get a sight of his former officer and give a cheer for "a soldier and a gentleman" as apart from "his Excellency the Governor."

Apropos of the massacre of Dr. Chalmers and his companions in New Guinea some amusing things happened on one occasion when the Government steamer, "Merrie England," went from Port Moresby up the Fly River to punish a tribe of natives who had been pillaging and murdering. Sir William MacGregor, Chalmers, and several leading officials were abroad, and one night while the vessels was at anchor in the Fly, the Lieutenant-Governor turned in early, as was his wont. Chalmers and one of the officials sat on deck, having a smoke and a yarn. "Tamate," said the official, "I wish to goodness we had a whisky and soda now, don't you?" (It should be said that at the moment there was no grog aboard the Merrie England except a drop of brandy in the Lieutenant-Governor's medicine chest). "Ah, it wouldn't be a bad idea," replied the missionary, "I wish we had." So the two went on, discussing their longings, till the loud voice of Sir William MacGregor came from aft: "It's very wicked and foolish of you fellows to be talking about whiskies and sodas when you know there's none within hundreds of miles—why don't you go to bed?" And the disconsolate pair crawled under their mosquito curtains without another word.

One of the most enthusiastic among the promoters of the College—on English lines—near Rouen, is M. Pascal Grousset, who is better known in literary circles perhaps by his pseudonym of Philippe Daryl. "I remember," writes "Sundowner," first meeting Grousset in New Caledonia nearly thirty years ago, when he was picking up his first liking for the English and for English systems. The amnesty had not then arrived in Noumea—indeed, it was not even expected, and the political exiles were daily turning longing faces towards the friendly shores of Australia. Then came the escape, and the resultant excitement. Henri Rochefort, Olliver Pain, and Pascal Grousset one night, with the aid of a well-known Noumean, were smuggled aboard the P.C.E. barque in the Noumea roadstead, and the next morning were gone. The master of the P.C.E. had cleared for Guam, so there was no telling where the evades would touch land again. The little barque made straight across for Newcastle, however, and the adventurers stepped ashore upon free soil.

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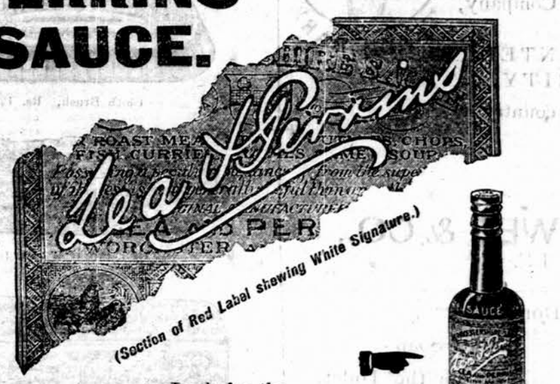

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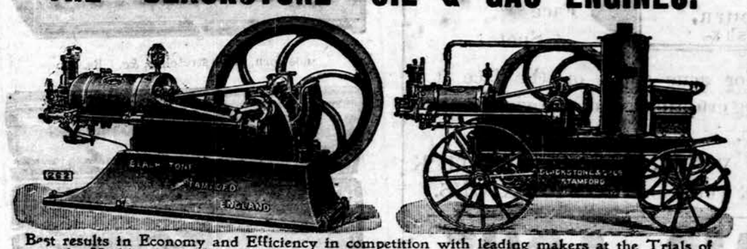

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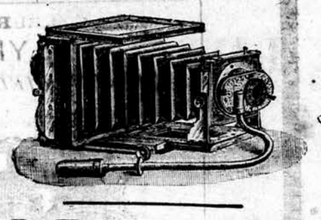

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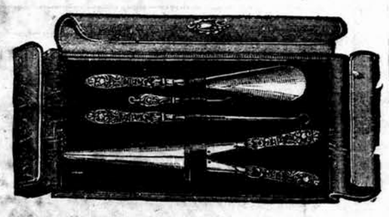

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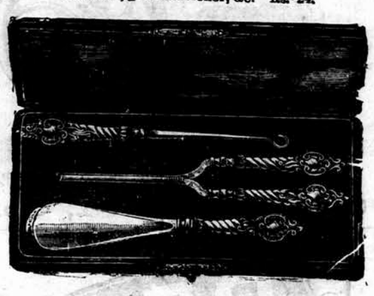

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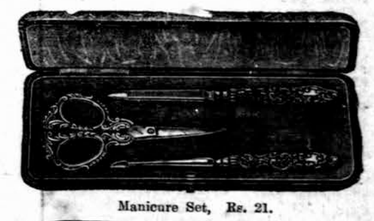

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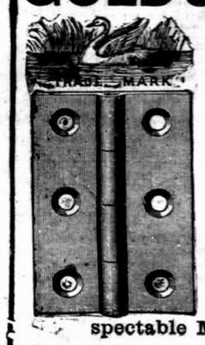

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